

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol 13

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1934

No. 3

Proceedings in the Alberta Legislative Assembly

Reports from Our Special Correspondent

III III III

An Important Message to All U.F.A. Members

By the Executive Committee

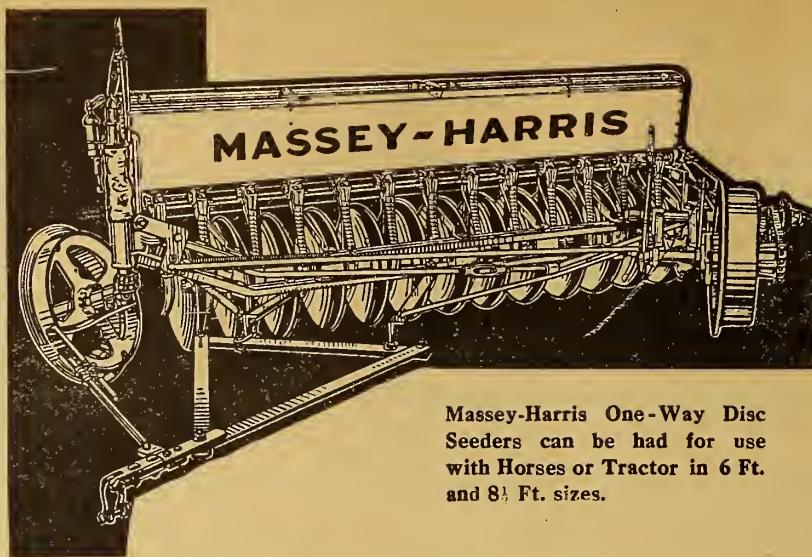
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Youthful Farmers Solving Seed Grain Problem

Alberta Wheat Pool Section—page 10

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Farmer-Labor Group Gives Lead at Ottawa Constructive Policies Sought by Members



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Competitive System Now Basis of Teaching

"The Competitive system, under which we live," writes I. V. Macklin, in a letter to the *Grande Prairie Herald*, dealing with the Social Science resolution passed by the Annual Convention, "is taught in our schools from beginning to end. It is the background of the picture and the picture as well." Mr. Macklin's letter, which is too long for reproduction, contains an effective answer to the propaganda (in the disreputable sense of that word) of daily and other papers which have launched a campaign against the U.F.A. based on the basis of a falsifying of the actual terms of the resolution.

"In arithmetic it is 'profit and loss,'" he states in part, "profit is something for nothing. Where such occurs it is inevitable that somebody, somewhere must get nothing for something. . . . How about re-writing our history, giving less prominence to the great killers of men and more prominence to those who have saved men from ignorance, who have held high the torch of truth while it singed the cobwebs of superstition out of the minds of men. . . . These are the names that should shine like fixed stars in the firmament of youthful idealism."

Northern Dairy Pool Has Increased Business

An increase of 35 per cent in business during the past year was reported by the manager, Chris. Christensen, at the annual meeting of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool. The delegates decided, according to press reports, that in the future not only Pool members but all patrons of the Pool will receive cash dividends at the close of the year's operation. It was also decided to deduct membership fees from reserve fund, and not from accrued dividends. Officers for the coming year are Andrew Rafn, president; Neil Ross, vice-president; and J. McK. Hughes, secretary.

Saskatchewan Research Bulletin

Some excellent material for C.C.F. propagandists appears in recent issues of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Research Bulletin, published at Regina, price ten cents a copy. Of particular interest are statistical surveys in the March issue: "Wages vs. Dividends in Canada," by C. J. Woodsworth, and "Who Owns Canada?" In the previous number Wm. Irvine, M.P., contributes a devastating attack on our chief opponents, at the moment, under the title "The Fallacy of Liberalism."

Rosebud Valley U.F.A. Local began the year with 30 paid-up members, and they expect to bring the number up to 40. More enthusiasm for the U.F.A. was shown than for several years past, writes Walter Hymas, secretary.

At the annual meeting of Boyle U.F.A. Local 21 members paid their dues. "In spite of the heavy artillery trained upon our leaders," writes S. Alexander, president, "our members are sticking to the front lines until the call to advance is sounded." G. Saxton is beginning his fifteenth year as secretary. An address by W. J. Bryant, winner of the Provincial Grand Championship for wheat, was enjoyed.

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THE ALBERTA POULTRY POOL
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CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1934

No. 3

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EDITORIAL

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REPORT WAS "EXAGGERATED"

While attacks on the U.F.A. movement increase in frequency and venom, the membership of the Association steadily rises. In the statement by the Executive on page 4 of this issue, this is made fully evident. The year 1933 showed an increase in membership of 4,238, and for the first two months of 1934 there is a substantial increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year. When the present campaign against the Farmers' Movement, of the party newspapers and of party spokesmen in the political field has run its course, the U.F.A. will be stronger than when the campaign began.

A little while ago some of the opponents of the movement were celebrating its demise. It has now become apparent that, like the contents of the clipping announcing his death which a newspaperman once showed to Mark Twain, such reports, in Mark Twain's words, were "somewhat exaggerated."

* * *

ONE OF THE MOVEMENT'S ASSETS

The conviction is growing in U.F.A. circles that W. R. Howson is an asset—an asset, that is to say, to the Farm People's Movement in the Province. Both the Conservatives and the Independents expressed disapproval of charges contained in his vote of want of confidence in the Farmer Administration. Several of them pointed out that to prefer charges against the Government for which not a tittle of evidence was submitted was highly

improper. When the vote was taken they withdrew from the Assembly. Even the Liberal press, which, like the *Calgary Herald*, has based its own campaign against the Government largely on the misrepresentations of Mr. Howson, was constrained on this occasion to rebuke the Liberal leader. Mr. Howson's attack will strengthen the U.F.A.

* * *

The Labor group in the Legislature supported the Government in the vote on the Liberal motion of lack of confidence, and in the vote on the Conservative motion as well.

* * *

In the light of the statements made in the Assembly by the two deserters from the U.F.A. ranks, it may safely be said that their leaving will benefit the movement.

* * *

The Conservative-Liberal alliance formed during the Calgary by-election shows signs of breaking down. Mr. Farthing, Conservative from Calgary, was constrained to point out that Mr. Ross is not living up to the advance notices of his election speeches. Mr. Ross, it may be added, is a follower of Mr. Howson, first, last and all the time.

* * *

W. T. LUCAS' MOTION

W. T. Lucas, M.P., who sponsored the motion calling for the setting up of a national system of finance and credit which we publish elsewhere, delivered a speech in the House of Commons on January 31st, which has justly won wide commendation. It was a powerful indictment of what Premier Bennett describes as "sound finance," and a clear presentation of the case for a totally changed outlook upon monetary questions. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Irvine supported the motion in speeches which reduced to wreckage the whole case built up by the orthodox for so-called "sound money." We hope every reader of *The U.F.A.* who can do so will buy, beg or borrow a copy of Hansard of the date named. The debate on the Co-operative Commonwealth inaugurated by Mr. Woodsworth on February 5th is not less important.

* * *

In order to give maximum space to the special reports on the Alberta Legislature in this issue, it has been necessary to curtail other features. There are two important articles on Federal affairs, but it has not been possible to deal at length with the most important measure of the session—the bill to set up a Central Bank.

* * *

The bill provides for the setting up of a privately owned bank. The Farmer-Labor group in the House will move that the bank be a publicly owned institution.

An Important Message to All U.F.A. Members

BY the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Taking advantage of an enlarged issue of *The U.F.A.* made possible by a substantial increase of advertising support, the Executive, through a sub-committee appointed at our recent meeting in Edmonton, is herewith making an urgent appeal to all members of the Association, present and past.

We believe that the farm people of the Province of Alberta are again rallying to their own Association. The records at Central Office prove it. The intense interest in the recent Annual Convention attests it. The attendance and demand for speakers at country meetings is evidence of it. We call upon the local workers in a thousand rural communities of the Province to vigorously take advantage of the prevailing mood of the farm people. A thorough canvass for members should take place throughout the Province before spring work commences. It is encouraging to report that 25 new Locals have been already formed; that a considerable number of old Locals have, at the end of February, a paid-up membership approximating that of 1933 at the end of the year; that over 800 new names have already been added to our mailing list and that arrears paid to date for 1933 show that we had an increase of 4,248 members over the previous year. We must keep up the good work. A large increase in membership is the most effective reply possible to the attacks of our opponents. No one fights a dead body. The fact that we are being assailed on every side by so many powerful forces is a sure indication of our strength.

Survey of Recent Events

In order that our members and farmers generally, also the many thousands of warm friends of the farm movement who live in villages, towns and cities throughout the Province, may know the facts with respect to a number of recent events, we shall deal with them briefly.

Much is being made by the press of the fact that two members of the Legislature elected to support the United Farmers Government at Edmonton have forsaken their fellow U.F.A. members and gone over to the Liberal party in the House. To judge from the daily press at the time, the administration under Mr. Brownlee was in imminent danger of collapse. Subsequently the votes on the reply to the speech from the throne showed a strength of 34 to 17 and 39 to 13 over all opponents. This should be sufficient answer to that assertion.

The facts are that both Mr. Miskew and Mr. St. Germain represent constituencies that have never been strongly organized for the U.F.A. In Victoria we have only six Locals, five of which were in operation last year. In the year 1930 Mr. Miskew was elected by a very small majority. In St. Albert there are only three Locals with a membership last year of 25, some of whom live and vote in bordering constituencies. It is true according to Mr. St. Germain's naive admission in the debate last week, there were eight "St. Germain" Locals in 1930. These apparently served their purpose and then died. Perhaps the farmers of those districts were not satisfied with the work which was then done.

It would appear that the chief reason for the defection of these two members was their fear of being unable to secure election at the next test of strength. One thing was quite apparent to the Executive, who sat in the galleries of the House to hear the speech of Mr. St. Germain: the change of allegiance was not due to any opposition to the Government on the grounds of any legislation passed or proposed, nor to any objection to the work of administration. In the opinion of the Executive the defection of these two men has had the effect of strengthening the U.F.A. group in Edmonton and will serve as an object lesson to farmers throughout the Province.

U.F.A. and C.C.F.

Opposition speakers apparently regard it as good policy to keep up a running fire of questions and innuendoes concerning the U.F.A. administration and the C.C.F. They want to know when Mr. Brownlee and his colleagues are going to declare themselves on this question. The facts are that the Federation and the general principles which form its basis were the outcome of action by the elected members of the U.F.A. of both the Provincial and Federal Houses who, together with the Executive, issued a ten-point Manifesto in July, 1932, calling upon the people of Canada to rally their forces for the creation of a Co-operative Commonwealth in Canada. It would be futile, however, for the Alberta Government as such to espouse a program of legislation that can only be carried into effect at Ottawa.

The U.F.A. has never required its elected representatives at Edmonton to do anything other than to carry out the will of the Association as expressed at the Annual Convention from time to time. We know the constitutional limitations of the Province. We have regard to the fact that no one Province in this Dominion could throw down the gauntlet to Capitalism without endangering the happiness, comfort and well-being and perhaps the very lives of the great mass of its citizens. We believe that Mr. Brownlee and his colleagues are carrying on the government of this Province in an earnest endeavor to bring the maximum of security and opportunity for self-development for the rank and file of our people. The powers of the Province are strictly limited. It is now universally recognized that powerful forces superior to Provincial Governments decree to a very large extent what policies shall be carried out.

The last Annual Convention gave a mandate to the U.F.A. Board to draft a Provincial political platform, "including in the said platform the policies of the C.C.F. which are practicable and applicable to Provincial affairs," for submission to the Annual Convention of January, 1935. Until such time as this is done we do well to disregard the jibes of our enemies, whose only desire is to introduce dissension and disruption into our ranks that they may profit thereby.

Douglas Credit Inquiry

Among the questions which have aroused the interest of farmers in certain areas is that of the feasibility or otherwise of the Douglas Social Credit scheme. The question is now definitely before the Legislature. We

are confident that the proponents of the scheme will receive a careful and impartial hearing. We wish to point out in this connection that the U.F.A. Executive at our meeting on November 6th, 1933, passed the following resolution which was forwarded to Premier Brownlee at that time: "Agreed to urge upon the Provincial Government to hold enquiry into the Douglas proposals in the Agricultural Committee at the next session of the Legislature." Mr. Brownlee subsequently announced that the matter would be dealt with at the same time as the consideration of the Macmillan Report on Banking and Credit. We shall be glad to have the pros and cons of this question thoroughly examined.

Proposed Weekly Paper

Genuine effort is being made to carry out the will of the Convention respecting publication of *The U.F.A.* as a weekly newspaper. We recognize the vital need of our movement and the farm people in general for a medium of publicity that will bring to them a weekly summary of current events and at the same time the educational material essential to the progress of the movement.

In conclusion we draw attention to the necessity of

rallying the farm people of this Province so as to carry out the ideas and will of the movement as expressed in our Annual Convention. In four successive Conventions beginning with 1931, we have definitely gone on record as pledging ourselves to work for the setting up of a Co-operative Commonwealth in Canada. This goal, defined in the Manifesto of 1931, has been from the beginning of the movement the objective toward which the policies of the Association have been directed. These four Conventions, like the twenty-one annual gatherings which preceded them, have been made up of old and new delegates from all parts of the Province, differing considerably as to personnel from year to year, and thus providing over the whole period an accurate cross-section of the movement, practically unanimous in pursuit of this ultimate goal. Let us resist every disruptive influence and press on till the new social order is established in our midst and life can be expressed in its highest and best terms.

On behalf of the Executive,

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
Vice-President.
GEORGE E. CHURCH.

Convention Defines U.F.A. Policy on Land Ownership

Words "Including Land" Struck From Definition re Social Ownership and "Including All Unalienated Land That May Revert From Time to Time to the Crown" Substituted

By THE EDITOR

Some mistaken ideas with regard to the policy of the United Farmers of Alberta upon the subject of land ownership will be removed from the minds of any farmers who entertained them, by the report given below of the discussion of this matter at the Annual Convention of the present year, and by the action taken by the Convention.

There never was the slightest warrant for the belief, which Liberal and Conservative speakers and newspapers tried to create, that an organization controlled entirely by farm people had concocted plans to deprive the farmers of their farms. That was obviously absurd from the beginning, but its absurdity did not prevent opponents from seeking to frighten farmers who were not in close touch with the U.F.A., into such a belief. The only interests which could be at all concerned to deprive farmers of their farms are certain creditor interests, and these, if the Farmer Government of Alberta had not introduced legislation to prevent it—such as the Debt Adjustment Act and the new act of 1933—would undoubtedly have caused many thousands of farmers and their families to be evicted from their homes. But it would be the height of foolishness for anyone to imagine seriously that the farmers would plan to evict themselves—for that is what such planning by the U.F.A. would mean.

Purpose Always Was Greater Security

The U.F.A. Convention this year clarified the situation. As has been stated, there never was the slightest ground for anyone to believe that the organized farmers, in the various resolutions upon land policy which they have adopted, had any other thought than to make the farm people MORE SECURE.

That of course has always been the intention.

Another thing which was very clearly brought out this year, was the fact that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which some of its enemies have represented to be the real "villain of the piece," had had nothing to say at its Convention about land ownership, but left this subject entirely to the Provincial organizations. So much for the erroneous notions fostered by the enemies of both the organized farmers and the national movement, the C.C.F., for the foundation of which the organized farmers were more largely responsible than any other class, and in which they are the most powerful force.

Back to 1931 Convention

To deal with this subject in the light of the action of the organized farmers in this Province, it is necessary to go back several years.

In January, 1931, the U.F.A. in Annual Convention went on record as favoring the public ownership of land and other natural resources and of public utilities. The sponsors of the resolution made it clear that expropriation of farms in individual farmers' hands was not contemplated; that the intention was rather to retain in public ownership land which had not been alienated from the crown.

In 1932 the Convention went on record by adopting the report of the standing committee of the Central Board on Land Ownership, as reaffirming its desire that lands actually in possession of the Province or which might in the future come under their control, should be retained under public ownership. The Convention in that year also defined the Co-operative Commonwealth as "A community freed from the dominance of

irresponsible financial and economic power, in which all SOCIAL means of production and distribution, INCLUDING LAND, are socially owned either by voluntarily organized groups of producers and consumers, or—in the case of the majority public services and utilities and such productive and distributive enterprises as can be conducted most efficiently when owned in common—by public corporations responsible to the people's elected representatives."

The Convention of 1934, after a very full debate, struck out the words "INCLUDING LAND" from the definition quoted above, and substituted the words, "INCLUDING ALL UNALIENATED LAND AND LAND THAT MAY REVERT FROM TIME TO TIME TO THE CROWN." This resolution was carried on motion of A. P. Shuttleworth of Balzac.

A very full discussion, extending over more than one session of the Convention, took place on the resolution, as well as on another resolution, dealing with taxation of land values, moved in an able speech by Byron Tanner of Lethbridge and finally tabled.

Shuttleworth Moves Resolution

Mr. Shuttleworth, in moving his resolution, said that the purpose of the United Farmers of Alberta as expressed in their Manifesto and in the Definition of the Co-operative Commonwealth was to eliminate PRIVATE ownership from PUBLIC affairs, particularly banking and credit. It was planned to end private monopoly by big business. Farming, from the purely individual standpoint, was not big but very small business and not a monopoly. The psychology of the farmers was not such that they wished to prey upon others. He thought

the specific reference to land in the definition had caused some confusion; and that the amendment would serve to clear it up.

E. A. Hanson of Big Valley thought money put into the purchase of land by farmers was usually thrown away. Had we had a rental system for 20 years, he believed, we could have had the money we put into the price of land we tried to buy. "We would have had some of that money for the enjoyments of life, for ourselves and our families, and stimulated trade and commerce," he said.

A. B. Wood of Riverton remarked that "quite a number of us are going to lose our homes under the present system"; but a good answer to those who were afraid of losing their homes had been provided by the mover of the amendment (regarding land values).

Hugh Critchlow opposed the resolution, which he thought was not logical and savored of political expediency. It would be better to go down to defeat than sacrifice a principle. If there were one class in Canada that needed socialization it was the farming class. He visualized a planned economy as an economy in which there would be employment for all, with hours of production cut down. Were farmers then going to be content, staying out of the planned economy, to work 12 and 14 hours a day? Socialization of land was desirable in the interest of the farmer.

Vice-President Speaks

Mr. Priestley strongly favored the elimination of the words "including land" from the definition, and denied absolutely and emphatically that to do so was to resort to political expediency. The purpose was not to try to catch the vote of the farmers by such means. Nor was the action of the C.C.F. Convention last July, in demanding "security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm on conditions laid down by individual Provinces." It was a mistake in Canada, where even in the older settled areas we were removed by only two or three generations from the days of the pioneers who hewed farms out of the wilderness, to be unduly influenced by considerations based upon the psychology of Europe, where widely different conditions prevailed. There was no such monopoly of land farmed in Canada as in Europe and injustice in respect to land ownership was not a general condition. We should face realities.

A. B. Wood pointed out that the term "natural resources" by definition includes land, and said that accordingly it did not matter whether the words remained in or not.

Mr. Tanner stated that the greater part of the 160,000,000 acres of land in Alberta was leased.

Mr. Milner opposed the deletion of the words "including land."

J. Houston said he had seen C. P. R. farm land re-sold three or four times, each man making a big contribution towards the original cost and the C.P.R. still retaining the farm.

Henry Young opposed the resolution. He said that the farmer in most cases was not exploiting the public, but that the land owner in many cases was. It was not the working farmer but the man who forced others to make a living for him while he remained idle who was the exploiter. Tenancy in Alberta had increased some 78 per cent in the last four years.

George Bevington contended that the farmers' ownership in their land had practically all gone. The farmers had

been disinherited by the economic system which placed the land in the possession of those able to grab its possession legally. He thought the original definition should remain unchanged.

M. Luchkovich, M.P., said farmers who were afraid of losing their land had asked him what the situation would be if the land were socialized. They were under present conditions finding it hard to make a living because they had to sell below the cost of production, and that problem would still remain.

Prefers C.C.F. Wording

D. M. Kennedy, M.P., thought the wording of the C.C.F. Program with regard to land policy was the best. It would be necessary to use judgment as to when essential services and industries were nationalized, and when land policy came to be considered there was only one question to ask; "Shall we socialize land?" Yes, if it means more security to the farmer who is giving a reasonable service to humanity; but no if it does not." In carrying out the program as a whole there would be nothing inconsistent in taking income from some people who had too much and giving it to those who had too little, "and the farmers are about at the bottom of the scale."

C. C. Wager of Federal said the great bulk of the land would have passed out of the hands of the farmers in a short time under the present system. "We can say now that land that is going out of the farmers' hands can be nationalized but that which is owned and paid for will not be socialized."

President's View

Stating that the C.C.F. program (which contained no reference to land nationalization, but emphasized the necessity for "security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm") should be adequate at the present time, President Robert Gardiner suggested that the Convention delete the words "including land." Mr. Gardiner dealt with the whole subject in a detailed way, approaching it from a different angle from that of the preceding speakers, and discussing the manner in which the steps towards the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth would be taken. "May I remind you," he said, "that the resolution dealing with the Co-operative Commonwealth passed your Convention before I became President. I call attention to this because sometimes I am blamed for doing these good things which some people think are bad."

The President went on to describe the practical measures which it would be necessary to take in nationalizing monopolies. The real reason why it was necessary to take over monopolies was that they were highly efficient, and through their efficiency had power to extract undue profits. In payment for industries taken over—power, transportation, etc.—the national credit would be used, and these industries would then be operated for the benefit of the people, and not for profit. The question of an equitable basis of exchange would then arise. Labor time plus skill provided such a basis. It would then become necessary to determine by what method agriculture could produce most efficiently—on what size of farm, etc.—for agriculture would have to be on a basis of efficiency parallel to that of other industries to ensure fair exchange. It would have to be efficient in fairness to the other industries. (The trouble today, of course, was that agriculture could not get fair exchange value for its products.)

Equity to All Concerned

At present, said Mr. Gardiner, it was not possible to know definitely whether in a Co-operative Commonwealth the form of farm production would have to be changed in an extensive way for efficiency's sake or not. "Why, then, make any decision at the present time as to whether it is necessary to nationalize the land? Experimentation will have to take place to determine the size of farms on which agricultural products can be produced most efficiently, because what we are trying to do is not only to be equitable to all concerned, but to reduce the time necessary to produce what we require."

After further discussion the resolution was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

From the debate as a whole it was evident that while opinions among the delegates differed, the one thing which all had in mind was the security of the position of the farm people, the safeguarding of their interests, and the establishment of their industry in the future on a basis which will ensure—what is far from being ensured today—a fair deal all round, with the farmers sharing on an equal basis with other classes in the advantages of efficient production; sharing not only in a higher standard of living, but in the shorter working hours per unit of production to which they are entitled equally with other classes. Speakers in the debate who opposed the resolution, like those who supported it, plainly showed that the best interest of the people in the farming industry was the end sought.

The bugaboo raised by opposing interests who seek to split the ranks of the farmers by suggesting that their own organization is out to destroy them, was quite definitely laid. There should be no possibility of revival of the outlandish suggestion that the farmers would seek to wreck their own industry.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

Names placed in nomination for President at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. were Robert Gardiner, M.P., E. J. Garland, M.P., Norman F. Priestley, H. B. MacLeod, J. R. Love, J. E. Brown and George Bevington. Messrs. Garland, Brown and Love withdrew. Each of the nominees whose names remained in nomination addressed the Convention, and the balloting then took place, Mr. Gardiner being elected as already announced.

Election of Vice-President

Nominations for Vice-President were Norman F. Priestley, H. B. MacLeod, H. Critchlow, H. G. Young and George Bevington. Messrs. Young and Bevington withdrew, and balloting followed on the three remaining names, Mr. Priestley being elected as already announced.

CONVENTION CHAIRMEN

Mr. Gardiner was elected chairman of the U.F.A. Convention, and selected three assistant chairmen, E. J. Garland, M.P., H. Critchlow and A. B. Wood of Riverton. Mr. Garland and Mr. Critchlow are veteran chairmen of U.F.A. Conventions. Mr. Wood held this responsibility for the first time, and proved himself fully equal to all occasions.

South Castor U.F.A. Local added 38 new members to their roll at a recent meeting, states C. Frederickson, secretary.

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

Mr. Howson has the support of the Liberal press and the *Calgary Herald*. That makes it almost unanimous.

In spite of this almost unanimous press support (some cynic may say because of it), Mr. Howson is not doing very well. The Conservatives absolutely refuse to respond to the crack of the *Herald's* whip.

As we go to press it is announced that amendments to debt adjustment legislation of a most important character, for the further protection of debtors, are being submitted to the Legislature by the Government.

If Hansard could be read by a sufficiently large public, the victory of the C.C.F. in the next Federal election would be assured. The price of single copies is 5 cents, and the price for the session is \$3. It is obtainable from the Editor of *Debates*, Ottawa.

I have had the unique experience this month of receiving an anonymous letter from a supporter of Hitlerism. The writer objects to views which have been expressed in this column. I won't put in print my opinions upon anonymous letter writing; but will just give my correspondent, and any others interested, this assurance—that what I have written was very mild indeed. I am sure 99 if not 100 per cent of the readers of *The U.F.A.* would agree if they studied the evidence. It is from sources incomparably more reliable than the Nazi propaganda bureau.

Mr. Lucas' resolution, in the House of Commons, calling for the creation of a national system of finance and credit, was as follows:

"Whereas, the provision of an adequate medium of exchange through the issue and control of currency, is a function inherent in the state, and one which is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament, and

"Whereas, the transfer of this function to private interests to be used as a means of profit, rather than as a public service, has enabled those controlling finance to dominate every phase in the industrial and economic life of the nation, and

"Whereas, the depressed and chaotic conditions which now prevail would indicate that this financial control, as at present exercised, has proved itself detrimental to the best interests of the people of this country;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that, in the opinion of this House, the Government should give immediate consideration to the reassertion of this responsibility and the creation of a national system of credit and finance, to be controlled in the interests of all the people, and under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament."

After debate the resolution was withdrawn, on the understanding that further discussion of the subject will be possible during consideration of the Government's legislation, such as the bill to set up a Central Bank.

R. H. M. Bailey was the organizer of a new U.F.A. Local in Wetaskiwin constituency—Lakeside, near Ardrossan. E. M. Glowa and J. A. Sanford are the officers.

E.R.A. UNITS FORMED

Three units of the Economic Reconstruction Association, the third wing of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in Alberta, have now been affiliated, and a fourth has been set up and will obtain affiliation in the near future. The first two Locals were formed in Edmonton and Calgary respectively some time ago. Within the past week or so another Calgary Local (for the Hillhurst district) has been accepted into membership. The fourth will be at Big Valley, where organization was recently completed.

REVELATIONS AT OTTAWA

Revelations in regard to the standard of living of numbers of industrial workers in Eastern centres were contained in evidence presented recently before the Parliamentary investigation into business practices and mass buying. Evidence was given to show that in numerous cases people were working 70 hours a week for starvation wages; that girls in a Toronto shop were paid from \$4 to \$8 a week; that girls in a Montreal biscuit factory were paid from 5 to 11 cents an hour; girls in the Montreal needle trade, and men in the shoe industries, were earning \$2 and \$3 a week; that skilled and experienced men in the furniture trade received from 76 cents to \$2.96 per day.

News of U.F.A. Locals

The ladies won over the men in the membership contest of Bassano U.F.A. Local, 27 to 25.

By means of a chicken supper Bulmer U.F.A. Local secured funds to send a delegate to the Convention.

South Castor Local has suffered the loss of one of their highly esteemed members, Lloyd Fletcher, who died on February 19th.

At their annual meeting Willow Creek U.F.A. Local elected as officers Ben Gustman, M. S. Weatherhead and Arthur F. Boniface.

A former member of East Arrowwood U.F.A. Local, H. G. Anderson of Boise, Idaho, recently forwarded a contribution of \$5 to the C.C.F.

A discussion of state medicine was an interesting feature of the annual meeting of Victoria U.F.A. Local; acreage reduction, exports and imports, and the Douglas plan of credit were the topics for the February meeting.

Barrhill U.F.A. Local decided to hold a whist drive and masquerade dance to help pay their membership fees. The secretary reports that the young people of the district are giving new vigor to the Local.

The best delegate's report in their history was enjoyed by Haultain U.F.A. Local when C. A. Dalberg made his report of the Annual Convention. The membership drive increased the membership by seven over last year's total.

Bright Bank U.F.A. Local have been represented at all conventions in which they were entitled to take part, have forwarded numerous social activities, assisted the baseball team and contributed towards the building and furnishing of the new community hall.

Plans for a membership drive, appointment of trustee to the Milo Co-operative Store, and a representative to the Milo picnic committee, and the report of W. Oldfield, delegate to the Convention, constituted the business of Berrywater U.F.A. Local at their last meeting.

At the end of their first year Connor Creek U.F.A. Local have to their credit 18 paid-up members, membership in the Lac Ste. Anne Co-operative buying association, representation at three conventions, 6 card parties and one dance, meetings for three speakers and distribution of C.C.F. literature.

Louis Normandeau spoke on wheat problems and Wheat Pool matters to a largely attended meeting of St. Lina U.F.A. Local. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the Pool in advocating the quota plan and a Wheat Board.

With a paid-up membership of 13, Willow Springs U.F.A. Local held 14 meetings last year, besides 3 joint meetings with the U.F.W.A., sent delegates to five conventions; entertained seven prominent speakers; held one debate; and ended the year with a substantial balance in the treasury.

Nanton U.F.A. Local is rendering a real service in the district by co-ordinating efforts to secure feed, following a dry season and a July frost without precedent; a committee receives orders, makes purchases, arranges for shipment under the Government's free freight plan, and distributes supplies as received to members and non-members alike. The co-operation of the Wheat Pool and Pool agent at Nanton has been of great assistance, states R. M. Walker.

Irvine U.F.A. Local continued to handle staple commodities for its members until the U.F.A. Co-operative Association began operations in October; and is in sound financial condition, according to the executive's annual report, thanks to the loyal support of the members in these trying times. Membership was kept up, and a Junior Local was organized; delegates were sent to all Conventions; assistance was given in the organizing of a new U.F.A. Local at Graburn; and a number of speakers were brought in at intervals during the year.

Berrywater U.F.A. Local have drawn up a program of addresses to be given during the spring, including one on the C.C.F. by Norman F. Priestley, one by Donald Cameron, Jr., one on the wheat quota by D. Sinclair, on the C.C.F. by W. Oldfield, on a Central Bank by C. L. Oldfield, on Co-operation by D. B. Sims, and one on State Medicine by Mrs. C. L. Oldfield.

The need for Governmental medical service for the district, the working out of taxes, a public works program, and the proposed power ferry for the Smoky River (of which disapproval was expressed) were subjects of discussion at a recent meeting of Sturgeon Heights U.F.A. Local.

One play and two debates have been held during the winter by Lindberg U.F.A. Local, who are now engaged in a project to set up an inter-Local Livestock Shipping Association.

Legislature Debates Speech from the Throne

(By Our Special Correspondent)

EDMONTON, March 1.—As this is written the Legislature is in full swing. The debate on the speech from the Throne goes merrily on. The proceedings have developed into a feast of talk, although, to be perfectly truthful, the word "feast" is a misnomer. Sometimes the oratorical dishes have been spiced with pepper; at others they have been of the quality of tepid hash; some decidedly unpalatable.

Ministers and leaders of the Government have said their little say and back benchers on all sides of the house have voiced their opinions, and the end is not yet.

The fourth session of the seventh Alberta Provincial Legislature opened with the usual ceremonies on Thursday, February 8th.

The Conservative and the Independent members have put forth a tentative feeler towards a coalition government. The Labor party has expressed a willingness to sink all party differences, but has considerable doubt as to whether proposals emanating from the other two groups mentioned would help much to solve the difficult problems of the day.

On the other hand the Liberals, through their leader, W. R. Howson, have delivered an attack on the Government, which would apparently leave no room for compromise upon any point at issue. In effect they contend that the only road out of all the troubles of Alberta is by way of a new Liberal Government.

So far their attitude has brought them no commendation. In fact the speech of Mr. Howson has been roundly scored in all quarters. Even the daily press

MOVES ADDRESS



A. M. MATHESON, M.L.A.

EDITOR'S NOTE

In this issue we publish extensive reports of the proceedings in the Alberta Legislature from the opening day until approximately the end of February. We plan to publish in our April number an account of proceedings during the month of March; when the session will probably be completed.

took him to task for his ridiculous statements and advised him to "gang warily."

Both the Independent and the Conservative groups told the House they would not support his amendment, which contained charges that were utterly unsupported by evidence.

During the first week or so, the following took part in the debate: A. M. Matheson, U.F.A., Vegreville, who moved the address; R. M. McCool, U.F.A., Cochrane, seconder; W. R. Howson, Liberal leader; D. M. Duggan, Conservative; F. C. Moyer, Independent; Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education; Fred J. White, Labor; A. G. Andrew, U.F.A.; J. J. Bowlen, Liberal; W. C. Smith, U.F.A., and John Irwin, Conservative.

Speech From Throne

The speech from the throne stated that the present year showed a definite trend towards recovery and renewed confidence of the people. The agricultural outlook of Alberta had improved to the extent that prices of farm commodities, both field crop products and live stock, have improved. The Government intended to consider what further steps were needed to meet future problems, so that action might be taken still further to improve the lot of the agriculturists.

It was intimated that the Government was again recommending to the Federal authorities certain amendments to the Bankruptcy Act which would greatly facilitate the work of the Debt Adjustment Board.

The throne speech reviewed briefly what had been accomplished in regard to unemployment and the Tax Consolidation Act and stated that the Government had recommended to Ottawa that provision should be made by the Federal Government for a scheme of short and intermediate credits to meet more adequately the requirements of agriculture and agreed to subscribe a portion of the capital requirements.

The Government had also recommended the establishment of a National Marketing Board in order to stabilize and improve the prices of live stock and dairy products.

The work of the Board of Utility Commissioners was reviewed in regard to the milk situation, which had resulted in the producers receiving a higher price, while the price to consumers remained at a reasonable level. The Government proposed to extend the principle of this legislation to other products.

The situation in regard to education and health was reviewed and an intimation given that the Government was hopeful that as part of an unemployment relief program construction work on certain projected highways might be undertaken this year.

Matheson Moves Address

In moving the adoption of the address, Mr. Matheson gave a masterly review of what had been accomplished by the U.F.A. Government. He described in detail all the problems which the Province had had to face and showed that the Government had met those problems in a thoroughly efficient manner. What they had done was the only thing that could have been done by any Government that had the welfare of the people at heart.

Step by step Mr. Matheson took the House through the different phases of government activity, and pointed out the signal honor conferred on Premier Brownlee in being chosen as a member of the Banking Commission.

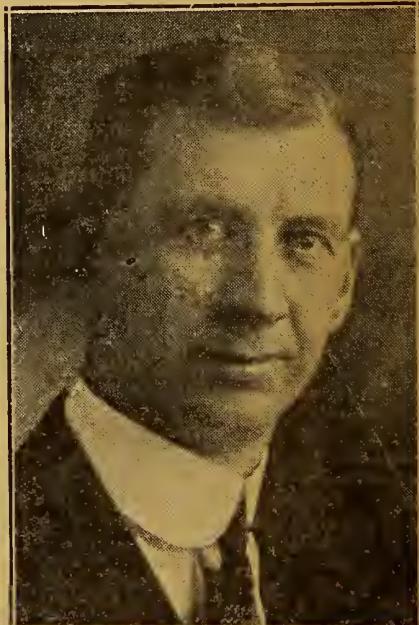
Mr. Brownlee was the first Premier in Canada to start public agitation for the return of a public works program as against direct relief, or a policy of work and wages as against charity and dole, declared Mr. Matheson.

This so called "class" government, said Mr. Matheson, has also helped the two large cities in Alberta to the tune of \$1,500,000—the only Western Province to do so; the only Western Government that through its policies was in a position to do so.

Mr. Matheson strongly urged the setting up of industrial codes such as the N.R.A. to protect retailers against cut-throat competition and to protect wage earners and consumers as well. He also urged that every help and protection be given to Alberta industries through attention to the money question and interest rates which must be cut all along the line.

"There is no room in Alberta for Provincial politics," said Mr. Matheson.

SECONDS ADDRESS



R. M. McCool, M.L.A.

Reports from the Press Gallery at Edmonton

"There is no broad question of economic principle on which we can divide. I am still looking forward to the day when we can marshal the best brains of all the people in this Province for the ultimate good of its people and that government body. We are climbing the rungs of the ladder of at least a temporary upturn, and it is to the credit of the Alberta Government that it held its head and kept its feet on the ground in the time of trial and of stress."

Mr. McCool Seconder

Mr. McCool, in seconding the motion, reviewed the history of the Cochrane constituency, paying warm tribute to the pioneers of the district.

Dealing with everyday matters, Mr. McCool suggested the time had come for the Highways Act to be amended to prohibit all commercial hauling on the highways on Sundays, and that when a load is so constructed that it projects past the rear light, an additional light be placed thereon for the protection of the public.

Mr. McCool dealt at length with the milk situation and pointed out that in this most necessary legislation the Government had led the way and was being followed by the Liberal Government of Quebec and the Conservative Government of Ontario. He suggested that we now go further and investigate bread prices, as had been done in the case of milk. He had a word or two of condemnation for the chain stores who depressed bread prices and often gave bread free with other purchases.

The "leaders" and "specials" in other lines sold by these organizations below cost price were roundly assailed by the member for Cochrane. He was prepared to support a license system, a code or any other plan that will protect the producer, laborer, retailer and consumer.

In connection with tax arrears, Mr. McCool suggested that the policy of working out arrears be either discontinued or that every man be given the privilege of working out the same percentage of his taxes whether current or arrears. He favored the second suggestion.

Mr. McCool also suggested the passing of legislation which would make the bonding of all lawyers compulsory. He advocated the cutting down of interest rates particularly in regard to interest to bond holders, which had actually increased, while returns to others had been lowered. "Why should we do all the bearing and let the bond holders do all the grinning?" he asked.

A Favorable Comparison

Mr. McCool pointed out that the Government has carried on with certain peculiar problems of the times and the total capital debt had only increased 60 per cent, while some of the other Provinces had increased as much as 300 per cent; with an average of all Provinces of 140 per cent. "Our total increase is 56 million dollars, of which 24 millions was for highways; seven and three quarter millions for public buildings; six millions for elevator loans; one and a half millions to the two large cities of the Province;

five millions for the Lethbridge Northern and five millions for telephones.

"We have increased every service that was being given in 1921. We have added over \$1,000,000 worth of new services and it is costing the people of this Province over \$200,000 less, exclusive of interest charges, than it did in 1921.

"Our finances have been so efficiently handled that we are the only Province in Western Canada that has not had to go to the Dominion for general financing."

Following Mr. McCool came Mr. Howson's broadcast. This consisted of a general attack plus an invitation to Government back benchers to cross the floor and join the Liberal ranks. This invitation was received with derisive laughter.

Text of Howson Amendment

The following is the text of Mr. Howson's amendment:

"We respectfully submit to your honour that in the opinion of this Assembly your Government has signally failed to realize the existing conditions in the Province; has failed to institute a policy to meet the present needs of agriculture, although that department last year expended the sum of \$1,079,644; has failed to recognize the present welfare or the future interests of the residents on the Lethbridge Northern and the other irrigation projects or to protect the public investment in these enterprises; has failed to properly provide for the future of the settlers in the

drought areas; has neglected to arrange a reasonable works program for the unemployed which would enable those out of work to give to the taxpayer a dollar's worth of work for each dollar expended; has failed to see that adequate relief was given in the especially needy cases; has neglected to deal adequately or at all with the returned soldier problem; has failed to reasonably assist the debtors and creditors in the adjustment and settlement of their respective claims; has increased the already heavy burden of taxation; has neglected the Provincial Telephone system with the result that it is in a most chaotic condition which will result in a loss probably exceeding \$15,000,000; has permitted tremendous waste in Public works construction: has incurred a public debt out of all proportion to the number of people in the Province who must bear the burden, and out of proportion to the benefits which the Province has received; has improperly interfered with the administration of justice; has by unnecessarily restrictive regulations affecting homesteads, lumbering, fishing, mining and production of oil and gas retarded these industries and the development of our natural resources has been thereby hampered; has brought education to a condition where discord and discontent as between the teachers and the trustees are the rule instead of the exception; and has disregarded its repeated assurances given to members of this

(Continued on page 26)

A Press Fabrication

"Edmonton Bulletin" Circulates False Story in Effort to Injure Farmers' Government

As showing to what extreme length the opponents of the Farmers' Government will go in their endeavor to discredit the Provincial administration, it is only necessary to refer to a story which appeared in the *Edmonton Bulletin* of February 26th.

This report declared that a hurried caucus had been called by the Government and U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Executives, summoned to the capital in order to deal with demands by the legislative back benchers that Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, resign. The story was wired to and printed in some other dailies.

The story further stated that the Minister had refused to quit his post and that general dissatisfaction existed in the ranks of the party and hinted at pressure being brought to bear to bring about the dissolution of the Assembly.

Of course there was not a word of truth in the story. The entire thing was manufactured out of whole cloth and was part and parcel of the new Liberal propaganda tactics.

In the Legislature the Premier stated: "I would like to take a moment to refer to a report in today's *Edmonton Bulletin* which is supposed to be a revelation of rather extraordinary proceedings as far as we on this side of the House are concerned. I do not regard it seriously myself, but I think it right the public should know how little reliance may be placed on such statements. There is not a word of truth in the report from beginning to end. No such caucus took place and no such requests were made. I cannot understand why such a report should be circulated at this time."

Further comment is surely needless.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Youthful Farmers Solving Alberta's Seed Grain Problem

Junior Seed Growers' Clubs Leading Way in Most Successful Scheme Ever Undertaken in This Province

One of the most strikingly successful projects ever inaugurated in Western Canada for the purpose of improving the quality of seed grain is the Alberta Junior Seed Growers' Clubs which were organized only four years ago. The experience of those four years has shown that this work among the boy farmers of Alberta has had a far-reaching effect in general seed grain improvement. The interesting of bright and eager farm youth in this movement has proven to be a happy idea and has laid the basis of sound cereal agriculture in this Province for generations to come. Already this project has resulted in the production for use on Alberta grain farms of nearly two and a quarter million bushels of splendid quality seed wheat as well as large quantities of good seed oats, barley, etc. Ninety-five per cent of the seed produced is sown in the immediate locality of the clubs, observers have noted. Thus the standard of seed sown is raised in hundreds of widely separated districts.

Steady Progress Made

While this plan of seed improvement among the juniors has not been accompanied by any fanfare of trumpets or any continuous stream of publicity and propaganda, it has been making steady and continuous progress throughout the length and breadth of Alberta and is producing results that have delighted the hearts of those who are sincerely interested in seed grain improvement.

Last year more than 750 Alberta farm boys were industriously engaged in high quality seed production and at least a similar number will be similarly employed during the coming year.

It is quite noticeable that in districts where junior clubs are well established they take the place of all other crop improvement work that used to be necessary, such as seed exchange plan, distribution of registered seed, etc. This fact has attracted the particular attention of government officials and others who are extremely pleased to see the farm youth take a leading part in the better seed campaign whose progress, prior to the inauguration of the Junior Seed Clubs, had been somewhat spasmodic and erratic.

Reduces Number of Varieties

Another feature of the plan as it is working out is the tendency towards one or at least two varieties of grain being established in each club district, all other varieties being eliminated. This has been brought about by the regulation that all members of a club must use seed of one variety. For years agricultural instructors have striven with might and main towards that objective. Now it has come as a natural development of the junior seed growers' clubs. The Alberta farm boy is showing the way with a zest and eagerness for knowledge which is rousing the enthusiasm of all who have come in contact with the club work.

Depression clouds have hung low over the prairies for more than four years. Agriculture has been hit harder than any other industry. The vicissitudes of the weather, and the depredation of insect

PROUD OF HIS PLOT



John Hunka, Andrew, Erected This Sign

plagues have added their quota of misery to low prices and heavy debts. But amid all this discouragement the majority of the farm club boys have entered into and continued their club work with an interest and enthusiasm that has been inspirational.

Started in 1930

The idea of the junior seed growers' clubs was first mooted at a meeting of officials of the Field Crops Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and directors of Alberta Wheat Pool held in 1930. Following a general discussion it was finally decided to go ahead with the organization of the clubs for the purpose of endeavoring to improve the standard of grain being marketed by making available registered seed to a certain number of junior farmers in Alberta. The original idea was for wheat clubs only but, as it was finally developed, provided for the formation of clubs for oats, barley, alfalfa, corn and potatoes as well. While this article is largely confined to an outlining of the work of wheat clubs, which are the most numerous and which are sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool, the other clubs are fulfilling a similarly important duty in their respective fields.

Club Objectives

The objectives of the organization were laid down as follows:

- (1) To improve the quality of crops on club members' farms and in their districts.
- (2) To demonstrate the value of good seed and the value of good tillage practices.
- (3) To educate Alberta junior farmers in the production and sale of improved seed.
- (4) To bring together for discussion and demonstrations those interested in production problems and to foster

the co-operative spirit through club organization.

(5) To develop leadership in community projects.

The pioneer clubs were largely organized under the auspices of U.F.A. Locals, Junior U.F.A. Locals, agricultural societies or similar organizations. Each club is required to have an organization of its own with president, vice-president and secretary. Each club also must have a club leader, who may be an adult or junior who is not a member of the club but must be selected by the club members; also a seed supply officer, usually in the case of wheat the agent of the Alberta Pool elevator if there is one in the locality. Only one club for each project may be organized in any district.

Age Limits Fixed

The club membership is open to young men between the ages of 15 and 22 years, inclusive, who are actually residing on the farms where the seed plots are grown. A club must contain at least ten members living within a radius of 20 miles of the club centre. The maximum membership should not exceed twenty-five. Not more than two members of the same family are accepted for membership. During the first year of club membership a boy may have only one cereal crop. Upon successful participation in club activities he may add one crop per year until he is participating in three.

Club members may obtain new improved seed at the beginning of each year by paying a nominal fee. Club officers should make application for seed required by their club before March 15th of each year. The quantity of seed supplied in the wheat project is usually sufficient for a three-acre to five-acre plot. All members of the club must use seed of the same variety.

Other Regulations

Club members agree to undertake the supervision and care of seed plots independently of the interests of parents and guardians. Permission may be granted a club to produce smaller acreages than those scheduled seeded to elite stock seed, if all members of such clubs desire to do so and if ample supervision is assured. Members must arrange to have their seed isolated from other crops to a reasonable extent. When a plot is grown beside a field of the same kind of grain a separating strip three feet in width must be left.

Growth of Project

Wheat clubs were formed in 15 districts in 1931, the total membership being 320 boys. Each club was given one sack of registered seed. It was found that the quantity per member was too small and the grain harvested from the seed was mixed in threshing and handling. The following year a different policy was adopted. The quantity of seed provided was increased to an amount sufficient for a reasonable sized seed crop. It was arranged that the club members should pay for the registered seed on the basis of its value as commercial grain and the Alberta Wheat

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Pool undertook to provide payment for the difference. This plan worked out nicely and 25 clubs were in operation in 1931 with a total membership of 450 boys. In 1932 there were 30 clubs with 500 boys and in 1933, 45 clubs with 758 members. This year it is anticipated that the number of both clubs and members will be as large as last year. In 1933, however, certified seed was supplied to club members. This year registered Marquis seed will be provided for all Marquis clubs. For other wheat clubs certified No. 1 Red Bobs 222 and certified No. 1 Reward will be provided. The stocks are of the best available in the Province and have been carefully chosen. Each junior will receive this year, three 90-lb. sacks.

Steps Towards Formation

The organization of the junior clubs has to a considerable extent been done through U.F.A. Locals; however, any group may appoint a leader who can take the matter of organization up with E. L. Gray, Provincial Field Crops Commissioner. The next step is for a meeting to be held at which a Government representative will arrange to be present. The providing of a seed supply comes next, following which each member will get his allotment.

During the growing season the boys are visited at least twice for advice and instruction, principally in roguing the plot. Judging is done on the ground by fieldmen from the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Alberta Wheat Pool gives a prize of \$5 in cash for the highest ranking field in each club.

Exhibition Work

In the fall the boys are required to prepare a one-bushel sample of threshed grain for exhibit at the club seed fair. Prizes for these events are provided by the Provincial and Dominion Governments and average from \$40 to \$50 per club. Samples are taken from winning exhibits at these club seed fairs for competition at the Annual Provincial Seed Fair. The prizes available to the juniors at the Provincial event are cleaning screens, special seed, etc., given to the winning clubs as groups.

All this provides intensely interesting work for the keen young minds and who knows the budding geniuses who are being developed? The boys are given an insight into an intensely interesting phase of agriculture during their impressionable years. Unquestionably the coming generation of grain farmers in this Province will be infinitely better equipped to produce higher quality of grain than were their fathers.

Winners Get Trip

The officials working with the junior clubs keep an eye open for alert boys and the boy or team of boys with the best record of field work, judging and seed fair work are brought to the Annual Provincial Seed Fairs each year for a three-day short course. This trip is looked forward to eagerly and the boys enjoy immensely their visit to the city. Besides being given an opportunity to participate in valuable educational work, they are entertained in various ways and shown around the city to their hearts' content. A number of these boys made their first trip to the city as guests of the sponsors of the project. It is a red letter day for a club member when word comes that his general standing entitles him to a trip to Edmonton or Calgary. This year 100 boys attended Calgary and possibly a similar number at Edmonton.

A JUNIOR "CLUBBER"



ROY BALLHORN, of Wetaskiwin

competition at the Royal Show in Toronto. The first year Alberta entered this competition a team of boys from Consort won the national championship. Gordon Flewelling and Graham Campbell comprised this team. In 1932 George Fediu and George Shewchuk, of Willingdon, were the Alberta team and won 4th prize at Toronto. In 1933 the Camrose team, composed of John Robertson and Gerald Hutchinson, won third prize. These teams are selected at the Provincial meeting each year. The team for 1934 will be announced about the middle of March. The team selected get expenses paid on the Toronto trip.

From clubs and boys trained over a two year period two teams were selected in 1933 to enter the judging contests at the World's Grain Show held in Regina. Both the juniors and the intermediate teams stood second in their respective classes. The teams were:

Juniors—Gordon Ballhorn, of Wetaskiwin; George Darroch, of Lacombe; William Douglas, of Lacombe; and Paul Billwiller, of Hanna.

Intermediates—Herb. Cripps, of Clive; Wayne Strang, of Claresholm; Donald McFadden, of Lacombe, and Wallace Watson, of Provost.

More Prizes in 1934

This year the general prizes offered are being augmented by additional prizes and trophies. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association, recognizing the exceptional results being obtained by the project, is providing four scholarships, to Olds School of Agriculture, valued at \$75 each to go to the four best boys engaged in junior club work in Alberta.

Raising Farm Seed Standard

It has been realized for some time that the influence of the boys' efforts towards better seed was permeating the neighborhood in the majority of cases but this year a definite check was obtained in a simple manner. As the field

inspectors went around in their task of inspecting the junior clubs they went across into the farm crops and took samples at random. A check-up revealed the average difference between the boys' plots and the farm fields to be only a little over four per cent in favor of the plots. The impurities of the plots were $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent. This demonstrates plainly that the quality of general farm seeding in Alberta has risen to a surprising degree in the vicinity of the junior grain clubs. The spectre of badly contaminated seed, mixed varieties, etc., held out as a scarecrow for many years is gradually diminishing. The peril is being overcome largely as the result of the Alberta Junior Grain Clubs. The vigorous, clear-eyed youth on Alberta's far-flung farms are teaching dad a lesson—and that in the years of disheartening depression.

List of Clubs

List of Junior Wheat Club points:
Grande Prairie, Girouxville, Falher, Athabasca, St. Paul, Stony Plain, Fort Saskatchewan, Andrew, Willingdon, Myrnam, Derwent, Clandonald, Vegreville, Viking, Bruce, Holden, Riley, Donnelly, High Prairie, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Oha-ton, Daysland, Sedgewick, Czar, Provost, Castor, Alliance, Consort, Stettler, Innisfail, Huxley, Youngstown, Oyen, Tofield, Bindloss, Bow Island, Nobleford, Craigmyle, Lethbridge, Woodhouse, Claresholm.

Hilda, Brant, Edgerton, Bellis, Westlock, Pasley, Midnapore, Magrath, Walsh, Irvine, Chinook, High River, Clover Bar.

WANTS IMMEDIATE ACTION

"Twenty-two of the most important nations of the world have entered into an agreement designed to regulate the marketing of wheat through international co-operation in the interests of all the nations. Canada has a definite obligation to perform under that agreement and the majority of the wheat producers who have studied the matter are in favor of the Governments concerned going ahead immediately with measures calculated to implement the undertakings given by the Dominion," H. W. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, stated on Monday, February 26th.

Mr. Wood stated that farmers generally are in favor of the adoption of a plan which will put each individual wheat grower on a definite quota as to deliveries, and also of the formation of a Federal Wheat Board to take over and market the wheat delivered by the growers under that quota, in accordance with the share of the world market allotted to Canada under the International Agreement.

"The situation demands immediate and positive action. Reliance in haphazard methods such as dependence on adverse weather conditions or the ravages of insect pests is a dangerous and hopelessly inadequate means of dealing with the problem. Failure on the part of our Government to implement Canada's commitment under the International Wheat Agreement in an efficient and equitable way will be disastrous to our wheat growers and will inevitably result in a continuation of the cut-throat competition between the wheat exporting nations of the world in which every nation is doomed to defeat. The problem cannot be solved by any one nation in an isolated way. It can only be done by the nations of the world co-operating with, rather than competing against, each other," Mr. Wood concluded.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

John I. McFarland Writes on World Wheat Problem

Presents Statistics of Present Day Situation

(By John I. McFarland)

There has been considerable printed comment recently regarding our wheat problem, by pseudo-economists, some of which demand reply.

The controversy rages generally around the question as to whether there really exists any surplus wheat, and also as to whether there is over-production or under-consumption?

If the matter of over-supply were not such a serious reality, I would not consider such articles worthy of attention. However, in view of the fact that over-supply has been such a nightmare to the unfortunate wheat producers, and indirectly adversely affecting so many others in this country, as well as elsewhere during the past five years, I feel it is my duty, in fairness to the producers, as well as to the general public, to make reply.

There is probably only one line of business in these Western Provinces, which, beyond doubt, hopes to profit from a continuance of excessive production and continuing burdensome carryovers of wheat, but this particular line of business comprises a very unimportant percentage of the population, and a portion of those so engaged, are unselfish enough to advocate support of the Wheat Agreement.

The source of origin of all propaganda against wheat acreage reduction, should, and must, be carefully examined before it is accepted, inasmuch as the value of all criticism depends upon whether it is free from self-interest or entirely altruistic.

Imaginative Writers

On analysis, it will be found that most of what such writers state is in the form of unsubstantiated opinion or conjecture, and generally expresses their own imaginations. They either disregard the physical evidence of plethora, or disparage such evidences in some subtle manner, such as intimating they have knowledge of similar conditions occurring long ages ago. In fact, references have been made to times contemporary with the pyramids, or to years following the Napoleonic Wars. Now, I ask, what assistance can we secure in comparing the present period with the days before the railway and the steamship? What relationship can exist in present times with that of the stage-coach and ox-cart? One hundred years and more ago, famine could occur in many areas while abundance or surplus might prevail in other parts not far distant. We require to investigate only a few recent years in order to secure all the necessary evidence to prove conclusively a plethora of supplies. The Food Research Institute of Stanford University make exhaustive studies and investigations and we can consult their findings and find all the proof necessary. There are other similar Bureaus collecting and disseminating similar information and they all very closely agree one with the other. There is plenty of such reliable authority for reference, including various government bureaus, as well as the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Need we consult pseudo-economists in order to arrive at the truth, when we have so many official authorities for reference?

Present Day Wheat Picture

As already intimated, it is not necessary to delve into ancient history to secure a solution of the true and actual present-day wheat problem, and I set forth hereunder a table of figures supplied by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, giving the world wheat production, acreage, and average yields per acre over the period 1921 to 1932 inclusive, (all exclusive of Russia and China):

(In Millions)

Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield per Acre
1921	3,098	215.2	14.4
1922	3,118	216.9	14.4
1923	3,427	216.5	15.8
1924	3,044	215.6	14.1
1925	3,292	218.5	15.1
1926	3,353	226.4	14.8
1927	3,567	232.4	15.3
1928	3,905	240.5	16.2
1929	3,402	240.9	14.1
1930	3,663	246.0	14.9
1931	3,620	238.0	15.2
1932	3,619	243.6	14.9

It is admitted European production was back to normal in 1926-27. It is certain the world carryover reached a new high level following the 1927 crop, and did not recede; therefore, it is evident the disequilibrium did not begin until the 1927 crop. You will find the average annual production as given above, will give the following results, viz: the crops of the six years 1921 to 1926 inclusive, averaged 3,222 millions of bushels per year. That represents the average annual production of wheat in that six year period, and as the crops of those years provided the supplies for that period, it, therefore, follows that that was the consumption during those years, as carryovers did not materially change, nor was there any complaint from exporting countries of underconsumption.

What About Underconsumption?

There are many people who now claim there is underconsumption. Let any honest citizen ponder the fact that in the years 1921 to 1926 inclusive, the world wheat production (exclusive of Russia and China) was 3,222 millions of bushels of wheat; that carryovers did not materially change; that there was no complaint of underconsumption from any of the present day theorists. Philosophers and pseudo-economists may make much argument, and use much language about present so-called consumption requirements, but they cannot deny that 3,222 millions of bushels per annum was the world consumption of wheat from August 1st, 1921, until August 1st, 1927. Now observe the production of the same world in the six year period 1927 to 1932 inclusive, averaged 3,629 millions of bushels per annum, thus exceeding the immediately preceding six year period by the enormous amount of 407 million bushels per annum. The result has been greatly increased world carryovers, and this in spite of the fact that hundreds of millions of bushels have been fed to animals, in excess of normal, which, if added to the world carryovers, would have greatly increased the present burdensome

carryovers. Furthermore, export values have been the lowest in hundreds of years.

During these over-production years, each and every exporting country has been expressing the impious wish that some misfortune would overtake the wheat crops of other countries so as to correct the intolerable situation which had developed.

13 Per Cent Acreage Increase

Look at the above table of figures again and you will observe the acreage increased from 215,000,000 acres in 1921, to 243,000,000 acres in 1932, or an increase of 28,000,000 acres, or 13 per cent increase. Also you will find the first period had an average yield per acre of 14.8 bushels per acre, while the last period averaged only slightly higher at 15.1 bushels per acre; while the average of the twelve years was 14.95. The yields varied only very slightly, which again is proof that acreage affects the production over a period of time. The increase in both acreage and production in the period 1927 to 1932, has been upwards of 50 per cent greater than in the average of all other six year periods in the past 48 years. From 1885 until 1926 the average increase in acreage was about 1,800,000 acres per year. From 1926 to 1932, the increase averaged 2,800,000 acres per year.

It should be observed that the Food Research Institute of Stanford, in arriving at world's carryover stocks, presume to give stocks of all the important countries, whereas the official or Broomhall computation, is confined to Overseas export countries, and afloat stocks. However, let us examine the more comprehensive figures of Stanford University, and you will readily observe that carryovers greatly increased, in fact, nearly reached their peak before there was any thought of depression, which again proves the depression did not cause the excessive accumulations throughout the world.

Wheat Stocks as at August 1st, 1922-33

1922	618,000,000	bushels
1923	560,000,000	"
1924	685,000,000	"
1925	529,000,000	"
1926	611,000,000	"
1927	647,000,000	"
1928	705,000,000	"
1929	970,000,000	"
1930	922,000,000	"
1931	1,007,000,000	"
1932	996,000,000	"
1933	1,106,000,000	"

You will observe world carryovers increased from 529 millions in 1925 to 1,106 millions in 1933, an increase of over 100 per cent. It would have been much greater except for the unusual quantities used for feeding livestock, and, mark you, there was unusual feeding to livestock in all countries where wheat was in abundance or cheap. The wheat farmer cannot expect to secure a profitable price for wheat as an animal foodstuff.

A Specious Argument

What boots it to proclaim that if each person in the bread eating countries would consume an extra slice per day, the

(Continued on next page)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

WHEAT PRICE PROSPECTS

The latest study to emerge from the Food Research Institute of Stanford University dealing with the world wheat situation in an outlook as at January, 1934, is not very optimistic over the possibility of price improvement, at least up to early April. In fact the study is inclined to favor a slightly bearish viewpoint, considering markets more likely to decline slightly than to rise during March. After early April it is suggested prices will be governed by new crop developments. Early indications for the 1934 United States wheat crop are not very favorable.

The survey looks for total world trade not to exceed 500 million bushels and suggests disappearance will probably exceed 1933 production so that world stocks may be roughly 120 million bushels smaller at the end of the crop year than at the beginning. It is pointed out, however, that even with that reduction wheat stocks will remain more than 300 million bushels more than normal. The review forecasts a decrease of stocks in North America, with a building up of carryover in the Southern Hemisphere. Very limited United States' exports consist chiefly of flour ground from Canadian wheat plus some subsidized shipments from the Pacific northwest.

The survey gives the average prices of domestic wheats in Europe for the month of November in United States cents per bushel (about the same as Canadian cents) as follows:

	U.S. cents	Gold cents
Great Britain	63	40
Germany	198	123
Hungary	59	37
Bulgaria	82	51
France	208	130
Italy	180	113
Yugoslavia	63	40
Rumania	92	58
Poland	64	40

(Continued from previous page)

surplus would disappear in a year? Why resort to such specious argument? It indicates insincerity, procrastination, or ulterior motive. The originators of such fancies are quite well aware it would require years to accomplish, if ever. Have these vapid theorists increased their own consumption?

The North American 1933 wheat crop was the most disastrous in the history of this Continent. The seeded acreage was about 90 millions of acres, or 37 per cent of the world's total acreage, and, notwithstanding such unprecedented disaster on that immense acreage, we find the world production was larger than in any year prior to 1927, and actually exceeded the world short crop of 1929.

You will note the above world's carry-over in the five year period 1929 to 1933, averaged 1,000,000,000 (one billion) bushels per year, and only recently the Food Research Institute of Stanford University estimated the world carry-over on August 1st next will be 986,000,000 bushels; only 14 millions of a reduction, in spite of the 1933 North American crop disaster.

In the long view, I still believe Western Canada's principal industry is soundly based and capable of great expansion, but I am presenting these figures to show that for the next year or two, at least, we must help the nations to set the wheat market in order. It may take longer than that. Eventually we will win

A WORTHY OBJECTIVE

In the course of a speech delivered by Premier John E. Brownlee, during the debate on the speech from the throne in the Alberta Legislature, reference was made to the Provincial Government's arrangements in guaranteeing the bonds of the Alberta Wheat Pool on account of the 1929 overpayment. The Premier said that the Government of this Province had settled with the banks at 98c on the dollar, giving bonds payable in the city of New York. Foreign exchange has not been paid because of an agreement by which bonds were held with exchange at par. At the present time these bonds taken by the bank at \$98 can be bought for \$86.00. In other words, the banks are losing the difference between \$98 and \$86.00. The Premier mentioned that the Alberta Wheat Pool had picked up a number of these bonds at \$83.00.

The Wheat Pool has paid the Government in principal and interest \$711,000, the Premier stated, and is holding enough Provincial bonds which it bought from the first surplus and put aside in trust to pay instalments on principal for the next two years. While the Alberta Wheat Pool has been doing that, it has also reduced the debt on its terminal elevator and increased local assets to well over \$3,000,000 today.

"If I live for another ten or fifteen years and look back at the time when I was head of the Government of Alberta, one of the things that will give me the greatest satisfaction will be to know we saved the investment of 40,000 farmers," the Premier stated, "saved the system and terminal elevators from passing out of their hands and with the debt paid in full and without a dollar lost, we are able to turn back the mortgage on their assets and leave them ten years from now with one of the greatest and wealthiest systems in Canada, all for the benefit of 40,000 farmers. I am not afraid to say that it was a worthy thing for a Government to do."

The Acquisitive Arthur Cutten

Arthur W. Cutten is a Canadian-born citizen of the United States who became a multi-millionaire through vast operations on stock and commodity exchanges. Not so long ago he wrote an autobiography in which he pronounced against government interference with exchanges and in favor of complete individual liberty. He also anathematized the Government's methods of protecting the public against thieves and robbers, asserting that deplorable laxity existed. The Government, he said, should be engaged more industriously in a campaign against thieves rather than in interference with the liberties of individuals.

The recent senatorial investigation at Washington, which revealed the slick way by which Cutten, Wiggin, Harry Sinclair and a few others separated the people of the country from sufficient of their savings to provide a profit of twelve million dollars for themselves, demonstrates that the public is deserving of protection from more than ordinary house breakers.

through and take up again the task of developing our idle fertile acres. Meantime, we should not delude ourselves about the pressing nature of the problem confronting us.

The statistics in this letter are based on recognized authorities, and not on suppositions or references to past ages.

A MAD WORLD

"Our world is a mad world. Ever since 1914 it has ceased to be constructive, because men will not follow their intelligence in creating international co-operation, but persist in retaining the division of mankind into hostile groups. This collective failure to use the intelligence that men possess for purposes of self-preservation is due, in the main, to the insane and destructive impulses which lurk in the unconscious of those who have been unwisely handled in infancy, childhood, and adolescence. In spite of continually improving technique in production, we all grow poorer. In spite of being well aware of the horrors of the next war, we continue to cultivate in the young those sentiments which will make it inevitable. In spite of science, we react against the habit of considering problems rationally. In spite of increasing command over nature, most men feel more hopeless and impotent than they have felt since the Middle Ages.

"The source of all this does not lie in the external world, nor does it lie in the purely cognitive part of our nature, since we know more than men ever knew before. It lies in our passions; it lies in our emotional habits; it lies in the sentiments instilled in youth, and in the phobias created in infancy. The cure for our problem is to make men sane, and to make men sane they must be educated sanely.

"At present the various factors we have been considering all tend towards social disaster. Religion" (such religion as turns men's minds from reason and science), "encourages stupidity, and an insufficient sense of reality; sex education frequently produces nervous disorders, and where it fails to do so overtly, too often plants discords in the unconscious which make happiness in adult life impossible; nationalism as taught in schools implies that the most important duty of young men is homicide; class feeling promotes acquiescence in economic injustice; and competition promotes ruthlessness in the social struggle.

"Can it be wondered at that a world in which the forces of the State are devoted to producing in the young insanity, stupidity, readiness for homicide, economic injustice, and ruthlessness—can it be wondered at, I say, that such a world is not a happy one? Is a man to be condemned as immoral and subversive because he wishes to substitute for these elements in the moral education of the present day intelligence, sanity, kindness, and a sense of justice?

"The world has become so intolerably tense, so charged with hatred, so filled with misfortune and pain that men have lost the power of balanced judgment which is needed for emergence from the slough in which mankind is staggering. Our age is so painful that many of the best men have been seized with despair. But there is no rational ground for despair: the means of happiness for the human race exists, and it is only necessary that the human race should choose to use them."—From *Education and Social Order*, Bertrand Russell.

Wisdom Is Learned from Adversity

"We learn wisdom from adversity and failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake, never made a discovery."—Samuel Smiles.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Junior Grain Clubs Progressing

In addressing the representatives from the Alberta Junior Grain Clubs attending a banquet held during the Seed Fair week, R. A. MacPherson of Delia, Alberta Wheat Pool director for North Calgary, said:

"While the Alberta Wheat Pool is essentially a marketing organization, it is also greatly interested in the matter of quality of the wheat produced in the Province. This is due to a realization of the fact that it is on the basis of quality that Canadian wheat obtains the bulk of its foreign markets. The Pool organization has never undertaken a very extensive organization in endeavoring to educate wheat growers on problems of production. The Federal and Provincial Governments, together with the University of Alberta, have established departments particularly for that work and manned them with experts peculiarly fitted to give instruction and advice; at the same time the Alberta Wheat Pool felt it had some duties to perform in this particular field; consequently we associated ourselves with the Provincial Department of Agriculture in aiding the Junior Wheat Clubs.

"The directors and officials of the Alberta Pool are highly pleased at the development of the Junior Wheat Clubs in this Province. The intense interest shown by young people the length and breadth of the Province and the whole-hearted way in which they have entered into the scheme have been a matter of considerable satisfaction to us.

"The future of agriculture in Alberta depends upon our farm youth. The initiative, energy and enthusiasm displayed by those young farm people in the junior clubs encourages one to have faith in the agricultural future of this Province.

"During the depression agriculture suffered worse than any other division of our national life, but we have hopes that our problem will be solved and that the future will be brighter. Personally, I believe that with the proper realization of all classes of our national life in the tremendous importance of our agriculture in the Canadian economy there will be a better understanding of the problems of the farmer and an honest effort made to ensure a sounder basis for prosperity in the rural areas. It will indeed be a sad day for Canada if agricultural conditions fail to improve and the brightest of our rural youth are induced to leave the farms for the cities.

"I want to assure you boys of the wheat clubs particularly, that the Alberta Pool is going to continue its interest and aid to this movement. We believe we are helping a most worthy cause and we hope that the movement will have an invaluable effect on the future welfare of agriculture in this Province."

Disposing of Over-production

The Dutch Crisis Cattle Board which was formed to deal with the depression in the Dutch dairy industry by the decline of foreign markets, arranged for the slaughter of 200,000 dairy cattle in order to achieve the necessary restriction of output of dairy products. The meat was made available at a very low price to those unable to afford the full market price.

U.S. Measures to Regulate Exchanges

President Roosevelt on February 9th asked the United States Congress to place all the nation's stock exchanges and commodity markets under iron-clad Federal regulation.

"Naked speculation has been made too alluring and far too easy for those who could and those who could not afford to gamble," the President said. "We must be certain that abuses are eliminated and to this end a broad policy of national regulation is required. It is my belief that exchanges for dealing in securities and commodities are necessary and of definite value to our commercial and agricultural life; nevertheless, it should be our national policy to restrict as far as possible the use of these exchanges for purely speculative purposes."

The measure calculated to carry out the President's wishes contains a variety of prohibitions. Penalties for infractions are up to ten years in jail and in fines up to \$25,000. The exchanges, of course, are opposed to the new regulations. The statement was made (and denied by the exchange president) that the New York stock exchange alone had spent a million dollars in propaganda the last year or two to put over on the public two ideas; first, that speculation is essential to finance and business; second, that speculation on the exchange is not gambling.

1933 World Wheat Production

The world wheat crop harvested in 1933, exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated at 3,613,000,000 bushels, or the smallest crop since 1929. It compares with a 1932 world total outside of Russia and China of 3,805,000,000, a 1931 total of 3,822,000,000 and a 1930 total of 3,847,000,000 bushels. If the preliminary figure for the Soviet Union is added, however, along with the indications that the Chinese crop was larger than the previous year, the quantity of wheat actually produced in the world in 1933 would be somewhat above that of 1932 and 1931 but still well under that of 1930. It is well to remember, though, that the latter world total includes substantial amounts of wheat that are really not a part of the effective market supply of wheat.

There are 48 countries for which estimates are now available and these countries accounted for over 99 per cent of the estimated world total in 1932. The principal recent change in the totals for these countries were revisions in the Canadian figures, the 1933 estimate being revised downward about 2,000,000 bushels to 269,729,000 and the 1932 figures being increased nearly 15,000,000 to 443,061,000 bushels.—U.S.A. Department of Agriculture.

The Farmer Never Quits

Under our present system the farmer never quits. He goes on producing food and textiles even when industry closes its doors. He has gone on doing this for twelve years of agricultural depression, till he has bankrupted himself and now is dragging down others—merchants, bankers, life insurance companies—with him. In this extremity he asks the support of a carefully thought-out scheme to stop these ruinous operations.—Edwin G. Nourse, Director Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution.

Now Is the Time

Co-operation has a two-fold appeal; the material and the intellectual. So far we have been content to rely almost entirely upon the material appeal, and to make members first and conscious co-operators afterwards. Probably this will remain the chief method of expansion in our movement, for it is the quickest means of winning the great masses. But there is no need to neglect the intellectual appeal, which in its way is far stronger, though it seems to touch a smaller number. Now, when every serious thinker is facing apparently insoluble problems, is the time to lay co-operative ideas before them and to devise educational machinery that will enable every progressive section of the public to realize the significance and possibilities of the co-operative movement.—Selected.

Difficulties for New Wheat Growers

Farmers in the United States who go into wheat raising this year in the hope of profiting by increased prices will be sadly disillusioned people, according to Secretary Henry Wallace of the U.S. Agricultural Department. New wheat growers will not reap any of the benefits of the wheat bonus and consequently will be faced with a low price as compared with prices received by those farmers already in the wheat raising business and who are receiving the bonus.

The United States is seriously entering into a project for the retirement of sub-marginal lands in cultivation. Fifty million dollars have already been earmarked to purchase outright sub-marginal areas in various parts of the country. The ultimate objective is to return to the public domain all poor farm land now in cultivation and the removal of present occupants to new pursuits. Of course it will take a number of years to carry out the proposal in its entirety and may require half a billion dollars. From \$5 to \$7 an acre will be paid for the land and the acquisition of 50,000,000 acres, or one-seventh of the entire cultivated acreage, is aimed at.

JUNIOR SEED GROWERS' CLUBS

According to E. L. Gray, Provincial Field Crops Commissioner, the Junior Seed Growers' Club movement is attracting widespread interest this year among the farm boys of the Province and the number of clubs as well as the membership promises to exceed last year, when 45 were operated with a membership of over 750.

At the Provincial seed fair held in Calgary last month, members of these junior clubs took numerous prizes in the various classes. The club from Andrew took first place in the class in wheat open to junior clubs only, the Willingdon club ranking second, Hayter club third, and Camrose club fourth.

Mr. Gray announces that arrangements have been made for seed supplies for the 1934 clubs. A supply of first generation Registered No. 1 Marquis has been obtained for the Marquis clubs, while for the other wheat clubs certified No. 1 Red Bobs 222 and certified No. 1 Reward wheat have been obtained. The stocks are of the best available in the Province and have been carefully chosen. Each junior will receive this year three 90-lb. sacks.

Should Social Science and Co-operation Be Given Prominence in Alberta School Courses?

Annual Convention of U.F.A. Says "Yes", and Calls for Action to Make Policy Effective—Resolutions Misrepresented, Lied About and Attacked in Many Alberta Newspapers Are in Line With Recognized Needs of Today.

"If profit, and profit alone, be the end sought by human effort, then society must reconcile itself to steady disintegration, increasing conflict between individual groups and nations, and eventual destruction. It is only when men rise above the profit motive and learn to subordinate profit to service that social, economic and political order begin to come within sight of a firm foundation and a continuing existence, with peace and happiness assured to the great mass of mankind." —Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, most widely known of North American educators.

No decision of the recent Annual Convention of the U.F.A. has been the occasion of more vehement, ill-natured, and lying attack upon the organized farmers' movement, by its enemies in the press and on the platform, than the decision to urge the Alberta Government to provide in the educational institutions of the Province for instruction in social science, and for the directing of the thought of our young people towards the principles and practice of co-operation in our economic life.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* started the campaign by misquoting the resolution in a seven column headline, and the *Bulletin* and other newspapers have followed up the attack in their editorial columns, using the *Bulletin's* misquotation as the basis of their criticism. Even the *A.T.A. Magazine*, the official organ of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, followed the *Bulletin's* lead, by publishing an article on the Convention resolutions in which an Edmonton Liberal lawyer referred to the Convention resolutions in terms similar to those employed by the Liberal daily. Some Conservative newspapers also joined in the chorus.

I hope that every reader of this paper will study the resolutions carefully, word by word, and then compare the actual content of the resolutions with the content which those who have assailed the Convention's decision have endeavored to give them. Is there any reader of *The U.F.A.* who does not approve of the presentation to the young people of the Province of the ideals of "equity, justice, mutual aid and social well-being" as against the principle of struggle for private profit? Let the newspaper critics of the Association quote the resolutions in full, and then explain upon what grounds they consider them deserving of the criticism that has been offered. It is only possible for them to attack the Association upon this issue with any chance of convincing their readers by misquoting the resolution.

Compare the terms of the resolutions, with the quotations which head this

"Releasing the present from the paralysing hold of the past," was urged by Dr. H. C. Newland, Edmonton High School Inspector, before the Alberta School Trustees' Convention. "Our education" (he said) "is unreal because it does not effectively contact with the realities of our present day social and economic environment. We teach our youth to revere 'sacred cows' and to mouth tradition, but we do not teach them to fix a steady gaze on the realities of our economic life. . . . In gearing our education more intelligently to community needs we shall cease to pamper our students with sugared falsehoods." —*Daily Press Report*.

page. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is frequently cited as an authority by the very papers which for political reasons are ready to seize upon any and every opportunity to assail the United Farmers of Alberta. Dr. Newland's views will meet with the approval of the great majority of our citizens, rural and urban, and I think of most educationalists who are not too deeply steeped in tradition to be aware of what is happening to the world in which they live.

The resolution upon which the attacks upon the Association were chiefly based, originated in the Didsbury U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association, and was in the following terms:

Social Science in Schools

"Whereas, nothing is more evident than the need of our people to understand the social sciences; and,

"Whereas, if democracy is to continue to function, the meeting of this need becomes exceedingly urgent; and,

"Whereas, many thousands of adult persons in the farm movement in Alberta are passing into their older years without enjoying even the satisfaction of witnessing substantial social progress embodied in institutions; and,

"Whereas, the time was never more suitable than at present for the introduction into the life of our young people of an early understanding of the nature of those social and economic forces by which their lives and those of us who are older are being shaped; and,

"Whereas, after twelve years of control of our educational system by a Government in Alberta elected by the United Farmers, we have made almost no progress in these aspects of education;

"Be it resolved, that we urge the U.F.A. Executive to strongly and insistently urge upon the Alberta Government that they take immediate action to introduce:

"(a) By text books especially devoted to the purpose, and,

"(b) more especially by suggestion throughout the entire curriculum, the idea of the advance of society towards a

By THE EDITOR



new form of social organization in which the principle of struggle for private profit shall be displaced by the principles of equity, justice, mutual aid and social well-being.

"Be it further resolved, that in order that all teachers trained in Alberta may be fully qualified to give instruction in Social Science, a course in this subject in the spirit of the foregoing resolution be included in the curriculum of all Alberta normal schools."

A similar resolution had been received from the Huxley to Grainger District Association.

The other resolution, which dealt with the subject of education in the ideals of co-operation, was submitted by the Wetaskiwin Provincial Constituency Association, and read as follows:

Teaching of Co-operation

"Whereas, the economic salvation of mankind lies along co-operative rather than competitive lines, and

"Whereas, the development of a better social order depends upon the ability of the people to think and act co-operatively, and

"Whereas, education to arouse the people to the facts of the changed conditions is essential;

"Be it resolved, that our educational system should be so transformed as to direct the thought of our young people along co-operative lines rather than along the lines of an outworn competitive tradition, and we call upon the Alberta Government for action in accordance with this principle."

Minister Expresses Views

In reference to the foregoing resolution, Hon Perren Baker, Minister of Education, called attention to the fact that some provision has already been made for the imparting of knowledge upon co-operation, through certain of the text books in use in the schools. In the text books on Agriculture for high schools, in the public school text book and in the text book on Economics, there are chapters dealing with this subject, he pointed out.

"Your Government has added these texts," said Mr. Baker, "in response to the resolutions passed by your body from time to time. The latest addition is the text in Civics. I might say that we have already had protests from those concerned in the grain interests, charging us with unfairness in teaching children in the schools things that are 'detrimental to part of the population.' We are not ignoring the necessity of acquainting the young people with the modern method of merchandising. These books deal with both co-operative buying and co-operative selling. Possibly you might consider whether you will achieve the end in view better by trying to put a book on co-operation in the schools or by treating the question of marketing in the

appropriate places in the different texts which now fit into the course which we have."

Mr. Baker was inclined to think that in teaching social science some particular social philosophy, say socialism, might be desired. He did not know of any book that would be a suitable text in this subject. But there was a more fundamental difficulty if the schools were made a field of propaganda for the particular philosophy of the organization in power. "Have we the right," he asked, "to compel the children of all the people to be taught in our schools the particular social philosophy which we embrace, but which is not embraced by many people throughout the Province?" He thought it would be equally right for the Saskatchewan Government to teach the children there that the tariff was the proper thing.

Social Outlook Widely Held

Supporting the resolution, J. K. Sutherland regretted that in this instance he was compelled to differ with the Minister. All the progress that humanity ever made was the result in the first place of the work of a small minority, but insofar as progress in social thought was concerned, the U.F.A. philosophy was not confined to the U.F.A. alone. "You can go into many walks of life in this Province," he said, "and find very great support of that philosophy." Not only Labor, but many other citizens, in business and the professions, who were organizing to make their views prevail, were teaching a social philosophy similar to ours.

Henry Young said it was not a question of dogmatic teaching, but of the spirit of the instruction given. Problems in arithmetic, for instance, were generally about profit and interest in the school texts, no example being given of the working out of a problem concerning distribution of earnings by the co-operative method. Strongly supporting the resolution, Mr. Young said it was not necessary to teach the program of the C.C.F. or the U.F.A. but to imbue pupils with the spirit of co-operation.

Power of Finance in Education

"It is all right to teach children to be healthy, though it is hard on the interests of the doctors," said I. V. Macklin. The problem was today that the financial dictatorship watched things closely to see that teaching should be in accordance with the philosophy that kept them in power; and any university professor who sought to teach social science without regard to that dictatorship found his position imperilled. The resolution, he pointed out, asked that "social science"—a matter of facts—be taught, not propaganda.

Not Asking for U.F.A. Propaganda

Norman F. Priestley expressed admiration of the courage of the Minister, who had stood his ground, and added that the intention behind the discussions had not been to rap the Minister. But there was an apparent misunderstanding. "We have not been advocating that U.F.A. methods or C.C.F. programs be discussed in our public school text books. The Minister has taken a stand against propaganda. We do not ask for that. The resolution does not ask for the teaching of any platform but for the teaching of social science, which is a far broader thing." The teaching could be imparted largely by suggestion and interpretation, in the instruction in certain subjects. "We feel," the Vice-President

added, "that somehow or other we should infuse into the minds of our young people the idea that the present commercial system is not the only system possible." There would be implanted in the minds of the children the idea that there is something else in the world than the struggle for profit. Moreover, it would be quite proper to state in a text book that there were "those who held this social philosophy and those who held that," as mere statements of fact. The children through the years would have the opportunity to come to their own conclusions. Because certain texts were actually available, and by reason of mechanical difficulties it was not a simple matter to replace them, and because some teachers had become accustomed to teaching from these texts, action in regard to this subject of education in social science had not been taken so speedily as could be wished.

Co-operation in Argentinian Schools

Co-operative education is well established as a permanent feature of the educational system of the Province of Santa Fe, Argentina. Recently the provincial government of Entre Ríos decided to introduce the teaching of co-operative principles into the ordinary curriculum of all state controlled elementary and secondary schools.

Why Not?

"Assuredly in a social-economic environment reeking with greed and selfishness, we cannot but expect to find profiteers, racketeers, gangsters and thugs

Our secondary school curriculum should, I think, be reorganized around English, health and SOCIAL SCIENCE, not by way of a strictly regimented subject matter, but through the freest possible use of our present-day social and economic culture. . . . Why not have them" (our students) "study not only the economics of production but the realities of our financial and banking systems? Why should they not study the economics of consumption, the cause of depressions, the paradox of poverty amidst plenty, the cause of unemployment, the peculiar mechanism of charity, the vagaries of exploitative and mendacious advertising?"—Dr. H. C. Newland, High School Inspector, Edmonton.

Expresses Thanks for Election

Ronald Pye Would Be Glad to Hear From Locals re Meetings

To all delegates who attended the U.F.A. Convention from the Red Deer Federal Constituency I wish to tender my sincere appreciation for again electing me as your Director for another year, especially in view of the fact that I was not in attendance. I am now home again and would like to hear from any Locals who would like to put on meetings before spring work starts.

Wishing all of our Locals and members a very successful year.

RONALD PYE.

Ponoka Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association shipped last year 136 carloads of livestock, representing a total value to the producers of more than \$107,000. Handling charges were 20.4 cents per hundred for hogs, and 37.2 cents per hundred for cattle. Officers elected for the year are F. S. James, president; Roy Vold, vice-president; D. V. Nelson, secretary.

'More than Abe Lincoln Did'

W. R. Ball Surveys Alberta Farmers' Record at Old Timers' Luncheon

At the "Old Timers" luncheon, during the Convention in Edmonton of this year, Rice Sheppard introduced W. R. Ball as the oldest member of the U.F.A. organization and one who had done, in the pioneer days, more to build it up than any other man. Mr. Ball's address follows.

"I do not feel that I merit Mr. Sheppard's flattering remarks. I suppose every one here has read the story of Abe Lincoln, 'From Log Cabin to White House,' but we can go one better than that, 'From the Horse Stable to Capturing Governments.' About thirty years ago I was requested to secure a place for a meeting of a few farmers. Not having any funds I asked the fire chief if we could have the use of the fire hall for a Thursday evening. At first he promised to let us have it, but after a few moments' reflection he said: 'O, I forgot, we are having a smoker that evening but you can have the horse stable down stairs. It is warm.' He was not trying to belittle the farmers.

"About three or four years after that, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Premier, the M.L.A.'s, mayor and college professors, considered it an honor to have the privilege of addressing our Conventions, which packed the largest buildings both in Calgary and Edmonton. Then a few years later, when we decided to go into politics, I carried the first resolution to the Convention asking the farmers to brush aside the old parties and form a Government of our own, which we did and at our first attempt we captured the Provincial Government. We decided to enter the Federal field and sent eleven members to Ottawa and every one of them stands head and shoulders above the rest, and they are so big you can see them from Halifax to Vancouver. The farmers had captured one Legislature and became the outstanding group in another. That is more than Abe Lincoln ever did. He didn't capture one government. Remember this is more than any other organization in the world ever accomplished."

A pair of "Bennett Shoes," hand made by Mr. Gus Abram, from leather grown and tanned on the farm, were among the articles auctioned off at a "Bring and Buy" sale held by Chain Lakes U.F.A. Local to raise funds for their delegate's expenses.

Under the auspices of Bulmer U.F.A. Local, J. A. Johansen addressed a large and appreciative audience on the Annual Convention, the work of the U.F.A. in general, and the method of co-operating with other bodies in the C.C.F.

Arrangements for a boxing match and dance, proceeds to be divided between the Local and the athletic association; plans for putting on a play; and discussion of co-operative shipping of eggs occupied the last meeting of Watino U.F.A. Local. At the annual meeting it was decided to build a new hall; a piece of land has been secured, and volunteer work on cutting and hauling of logs for the building has commenced. An investigation is being made into the possibility of co-operative buying.

Mustard and Cress

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello Folks!

We hear that Harry Ross of the Liberal party wouldn't object to a few of the cabinet ministers being canonized as saints. Just the same, we'll bet he thinks that under their guidance the Province is going to the devil.

A lot of those guys on the opposition benches who keep on champing about governmental extravagance should remember that happiness of the people is a bargain no matter what it costs.

We see by the papers that a Kansas city man is seeking a divorce because his married life has been just one long train ride. Tut, tut, he ought to have been transported with joy.

ANOTHER INVENTION

Postcard from U. Tellum Bigley informs us that he has just completed the invention of a new loud speaker which will enable even the unemployed to hear when money talks.

According to a London dispatch, Cowper, the famous English poet, wrote most of his best poetry while in a lunatic asylum. But even that doesn't explain some of the contrivs this column gets.

WHY TEACHERS GET GREY

"Cowhide is what is used to keep the cows together."

Communication from Cynical Gus says that if a lot of politicians could see their finish they'd never bother to start.

According to the Bad Egg from Crow's Nest, no matter how fast a man is he can't grow old without taking his time about it.

So Mild Bill Howson thinks the Imperial Oil Company is running Alberta. Well, so far it doesn't seem to have poured any of its product on the troubled liberal waters.

WOULDN'T THIS SLAY YOU?

Golddilocks: "Will you love me always?"

Gloomy Gus: "Yes, dear, even after we're divorced."

We see that Paris has decreed that this season women must wear something in their hair. We'll bet Brother Giroux thinks this is just another government excuse for adding to the overhead.

TODAY'S BRIGHT THOUGHT

It is better to speak well of the living than no ill of the dead.

And now that prohibition has been repealed in those grand old United States it appears that it's the bootleggers who have been left high and dry.

News item says that a movie actress, divorced three times, will now marry her childhood sweetheart. That guy must have been slow.

Hollywood press agent writes that few male screen stars are handsome. Gosh! does he think the public is blind?

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

Ah, well, after listening to a lot of speeches in the Legislature this session we can't be blamed for thinking that it's the gentle mind that makes the gentleman.

* *

Communication from Mister Gloom declares that some husbands get excellent care and some make the mistake of carrying too much life insurance.

* *

THAT'S DIFFERENT

Crusty Bill: "I never forget anything when it's once in my head."

Larry Larrigan: "Well, how about that \$20 I lent you some time back?"

Crusty Bill: "Oh, that's different. I put that in my pocket." — J.L.T.

* *

A lot of people who marry in haste would repent at leisure if they only had any leisure.

* *

NOTE FOR MR. HOWSON

Men judge you by what you have already done and not by what you think you can do.

* *

Fern of Fernie dropped in today to tell us that one of the best ways to acquire good manners is to observe those who haven't any.

* *

No news may be good news, but no luck is bad luck.

* *

Oh, hum, times are so tough that even if the meek did inherit the earth they wouldn't be able to pay the taxes.

* *

MORE IN OUR NEXT!

Lake Isle U.F.A. Local, known as the "North Pole" Local when it was first organized, celebrated their 20th anniversary with a very enjoyable banquet.

Shop Early!

A western store ran the following advertisement:

"Apples, oranges, imported nuts. Come early and avoid the rush. The early bird gets the worm."

Inspiring, Indeed

The new model inspirational biographies are quite attractive. The poor boy, by thrift and industry, finally gets so rich he doesn't have to pay income tax.

She Wouldn't Need Them

English Passenger—Porter, two of my trunks are missing.

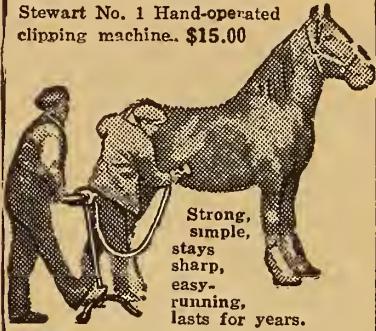
Ditto Porter—Yes, lady. But don't you worry your 'ead about them—this ain't a dressy place.

Oil Co-operators on the Pacific

The co-operative buying of oil and gasoline is assuming sizable proportions in the Pacific Northwest. At present there are about 23 farmer's oil companies in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, handling a total of about 500,000 gallons of gasoline per month. Other associations are being organized and many localities contemplate forming associations. In the past six months many of the existing companies, especially in Oregon and Idaho, have become members of the Union Oil Company (Co-operative) of North Kansas City. The main source of supply at present is the major oil companies of California.—*Co-operative Marketing Journal*.

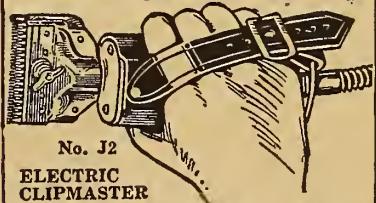
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Farmer-Labor Group Gives Lead in Constructive Policies at Ottawa

Some Radical Resolutions Introduced This Session—Many Proposals Which Formerly Met With Chilly Reception Now Gain in Favor

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

OTTAWA—Attention may well be drawn to the number of resolutions already introduced into the Federal House at this session of Parliament by the Farmer-Labor Groups in the corner of the House.

Year after year this same group has introduced constructive resolutions at each session. Naturally, as they are the radical group of the House, many of their resolutions have been looked at askance and have received absolutely no sympathy from anyone else; others have been treated sympathetically by individuals in the different parties and others have later become incorporated as Government policies. Also, many that at first have met with a most chilling reception have as they have reappeared and reappeared from year to year, received in the end a different reception as more people have become educated to the new viewpoint.

Control of Finance and Credit

This year the first one presented was by Mr. Lucas, regarding the control of credit and finance. He set forth in his resolution that the provision of the medium of exchange and control of currency is a function of the state and within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament, and that its transfer to private interests for profit has enabled those controlling finance to dominate every phase of the industrial and economic life of the nation; and, further, that present conditions prove that such a situation is detrimental to the best interests of the people of the country. Mr. Lucas asked that the House express its opinion that the Government should give immediate consideration to the resumption of that responsibility and provide for the creation of a national system of credit and finance to be controlled in the interests of the people and under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament.

In a very able address Mr. Lucas presented the familiar world condition of the present day, quoting from many statesmen and leaders of thought in the educational, religious and financial world—Winston Churchill, Lloyd George, President Roosevelt, Dr. Fyfe, the principal of Queen's University, Professor Soddy, Hon. C. H. Cahan, the Dean of Canterbury, Reginald McKenna, and others, showing that there is a general awakening to the fact that the financial situation must be tackled in a different manner and "outworn traditions" discarded. The motion was seconded by Mr. Spencer, who added further testimony to the same effect, and further amplified by Mr. Irvine.

Hours and Purchasing Power

The second resolution from the Farmer-Labor group was introduced by Mr. A. A. Heaps of Winnipeg. It asked the Government to take into immediate consideration the necessity for the re-

duction of the hours of labor of those engaged in industry and also increase the purchasing power of the people to absorb the goods produced, thereby creating a more equitable distribution of our wealth production.

Mr. Heaps pointed out that various remedies had been suggested to meet the situation—high tariffs, public works and the granting of relief, and it was evident that they were not remedies or our present situation would not exist. He wanted some assurance from the Government that would give people some hope for the future.

Mr. MacInnis, in seconding the resolution, pointed out that there was much more to be considered than the physical suffering of the Canadian people, bad as that was. Still more important was the effect this lowered standard of living would have on the future of the people. It was a matter not merely of restoring tangible things, but of the spiritual and moral life of the people. He also quoted from statistics of some of the sheltered industries, which showed that in some instances dividends had actually increased since the depression; while that in others, where the dividends were lowered to a certain extent, the wages and salaries of the same industries had decreased to a great degree. Mr. Mitchell of Hamilton from the corner furthered the plea.

Fortunately in this instance the Government through Mr. Guthrie agreed to the motion, although he pointed out the usual constitutional difficulties arising from the divided jurisdiction of the Provinces and the Dominion. In closing the debate, Mr. Heaps reminded the House that the Government had accepted three cardinal principles: (1) that in the industrial life of Canada it is desirable that those engaged in industry should work shorter hours in order that industry might be able to absorb those men and women who today are out of employment; (2) that the masses of the people should have an increased purchasing power; and (3) a more equal distribution of wealth.

This was followed by Mr. Woodsworth introducing his Co-operative Commonwealth resolution, setting forth that the present system should be superseded by one based on the principle of co-operative production and distribution, in which human needs should be the first consideration. In his address Mr. Woodsworth explained what the C.C.F. was and set forth and enlarged upon the principles expressed in the manifesto adopted at Regina last summer and published subsequently in this paper. Mr. Luchkovich spoke further on the subject.

Program of Public Works

Mr. Coote's resolution was the next one to be presented by the group, setting forth that in the opinion of the House

it was expedient for the Government to give immediate consideration to the inauguration of a large scale program of public works to be financed by a direct issue of non-interest bearing Dominion notes. He pointed out that Canada had the three requisites, men or "labor", next machines or equipment, and lastly materials, and as in organizing them money was used to measure values, that need not deter the Canadian Government as it had control of currency and so could go ahead without taxing the people. Mr. Spencer added his blessing to the Government doing this.

Nationalization of Life Insurance

A further resolution from the corner was Mr. Irvine's, that the Government should give immediate consideration to the nationalization of life insurance. He pointed out that at present the business was carried on for the benefit of others than the policy holders, and that today, owing to the high cost, those who most needed it could not make use of it. Further, Mr. Irvine added, that the nation really was in the insurance business whether it wanted to be or not; for when an individual dies and leaves dependents unprotected, their care falls on the community. It was bad management for the community to let the cream of the risks be taken by private insurance companies, and he was in favor of compulsory Government insurance. Mr. Luchkovich and Mr. Spencer spoke in support of the same resolution and Mr. Gershaw of Alberta further contributed to it. However, the Government, through Mr. Rhodes, showed its lack of sympathy with it, and when the vote came it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Foreign Policy

Mr. Luchkovich brought in a resolution, seconded by Mr. Woodsworth, asking that the subject of the foreign policy of Canada be referred to the committee on Industrial Relations and reported upon by the committee to the House. His contention was that not only members of the House but the general public of Canada have very vague ideas as to any foreign policy of Canada, in regard to Great Britain, different parts of the British Empire, the United States and the Far East.

Health Policy

Mr. Spencer introduced a resolution asking for a definite health policy which could be carried on in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. He urged that the matter of the public health be put on a business basis, and that the Federal and Provincial Governments should increase expenditures for health as quickly as possible; that the medical profession be asked to co-operate and the education in public health be pressed.

Causes of Crime

Lastly, at the moment of writing, Miss Macphail has introduced her

resolution that a special committee should be set up to investigate the causes of crime and to determine whether the penitentiaries of Canada are doing all that could be done towards protecting society by reforming the criminal. Her viewpoint is that crime is a disease of society and that it is not fair to wreak the whole results on the head of the criminal. As before, she stressed the idea of making the penitentiaries places from which the inmates should emerge better citizens than before, rather than embittered and helpless and with a greater knowledge of crime because of the association of the younger criminals with the older. She repeated her opinion that the men should be paid for their work and thus maintain themselves and their families and have a balance with which to be able to carry on to reinstate themselves in society.

Thus, it is seen, the usefulness of this Farmer-Labor Group is very great. It has been thought by some that as they were not in power and did not hold the balance of power they were of little use. However, any group that is putting before the Parliament of the country such constructive resolutions as the ones above mentioned and having them discussed on the floor of the House, is doing a valuable educational work which will bear fruit in the near future, even if no immediate action is taken.

Mr. Sutherland's Illness

Meetings Cancelled

Owing to the ill health of J. K. Sutherland, Director for Acadia, the series of meetings announced in our last issue to be attended by Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, unfortunately had to be cancelled.

Mr. Sutherland underwent a serious eye operation in Calgary shortly after the Annual Convention, the first of two major operations which it will be necessary for him to have. He returned to Hanna and found it necessary to go into hospital there owing to continued eye trouble following the operation and also owing to an abscess on his leg.

New U.F.A. Locals

In the Vauxhall district, Medicine Hat constituency, the "New West" Local has been organized, with J. A. McAllister, Chas. Waterberg and Nelson Malm as officers.

Another new Local in Medicine Hat is named "Hilda" and Wm. Hoffman and Peter Frisch are the secretary and president.

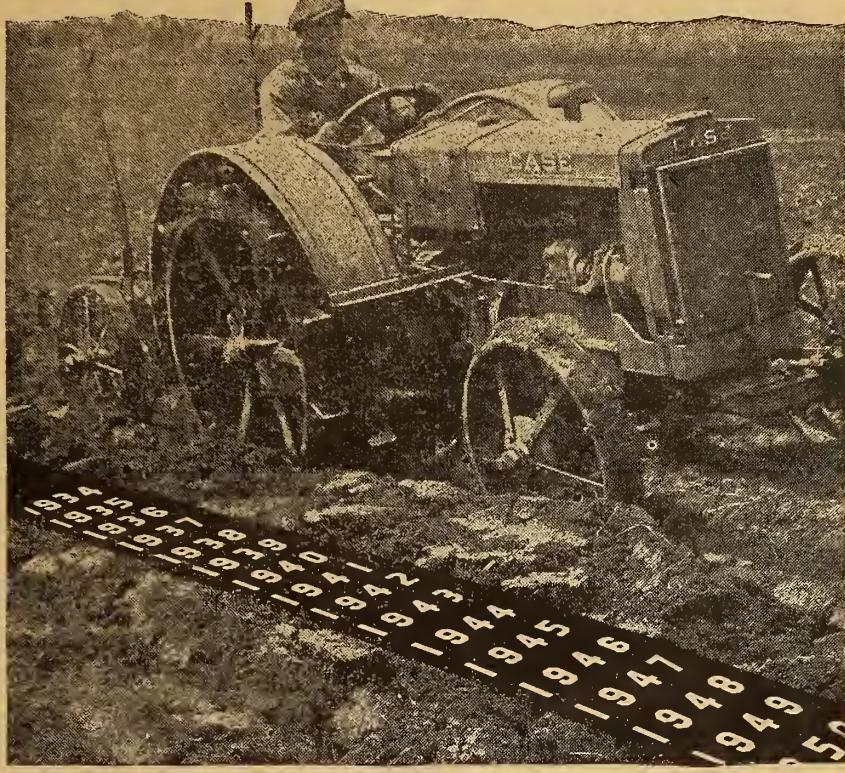
H. G. Young, U.F.A. Director for Wetaskiwin, recently organized Union U.F.A. Local, at Sunnybrook. A. E. Zeiner is president and N. D. Morrison secretary.

H. M. Bohychuk, organizer of Shewchenko U.F.A. Local in Battle River constituency, was elected secretary and O. Lakusta is the president.

Appleton U.F.A. Local has been organized in the Beaverlodge district, with Albert Wertz, John Dewar and M. Allison as officers.

E. Howey recently organized the Stauffer U.F.A. Local, in Red Deer constituency, and was elected president. K. W. Broderick is the secretary.

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Report on *The U.F.A.* to Annual Convention

Review of Past Volume—Provincial Affairs Dealt With Extensively

For the first period of a full year since its establishment, *The U.F.A.* was issued as a monthly periodical in 1933. The reduction in frequency was felt to have been a most regrettable necessity. As a result of lowered costs, however, it has been possible to end the year with a surplus—an exceptional thing among publications at this time of greatly reduced advertising revenues. While *The U.F.A.* has suffered with the rest, it is gratifying to note that it has suffered less than most.

The cost of production of *The U.F.A.* was approximately \$6,000 less in the financial year just closed than in the previous period of twelve months, during three of which the periodical had been issued as a semi-monthly. While in 1932 a total of 440 pages of reading and advertising matter were printed, in 1933 the total was 392.

Answering Misrepresentation

A wide range of interests was covered during the year in the pages of the paper. Provincial affairs were dealt with extensively. During the session of the Alberta Legislature, in addition to general reports on proceedings, a number of articles were published dealing with the investigation by the Public Accounts Committee into the charges against the Department of Public Works made by Mr. W. R. Howson, the Liberal leader. It is worthy of note that the result of this investigation, which completely vindicated the Minister and his staff, received scant publicity in the daily press, although the original charges had been widely disseminated. With one or two exceptions, the daily newspapers failed to mention in their columns, on the occasion of the concluding session of the committee, the very explicit statement in which the late George Webster, a respected Liberal member of the Assembly and former leader of the party, dissociated himself from Mr. Howson's charges, and in fact, revealed the absurdity of much of the evidence which had been submitted by Mr. Howson's witnesses. *The U.F.A.*, in its reports of this investigation, was able to place much information before its 43,000 readers, who otherwise could have obtained little knowledge of the facts.

By means of a series of special articles, by a member of the Legislature, also, it has been possible to correct many serious misstatements of facts and figures made by certain opposition speakers, in regard to the financial affairs of the Province. It is safe to say that readers of *The U.F.A.* who have studied the articles referred to are in possession of an accurate and much more complete picture of the actual state of Alberta's affairs, than it would have been possible for them to obtain from any newspaper or other publication in the Province.

A debate on Provincial finances between Mr. D. M. Duggan, the Conservative leader, and one of the U.F.A. members of the Assembly, was reported, the arguments and views of the two speakers being set out at length in parallel columns. The report occasioned much comment,

especially in view of the fact that in the Calgary newspaper which reported the debate, a decidedly one-sided picture was presented, answers to Mr. Duggan's arguments being almost entirely omitted. Mr. Duggan's action in accepting the invitations to debate created a favorable impression, and appreciation was expressed to both speakers by unanimous vote of the U.F.A. Local which had arranged the meeting.

It had been hoped that Mr. Howson also would accept one of the many invitations to debate which have been offered to him by Locals and other branches of our Organization in various parts of the Province; but unfortunately the Liberal leader has hitherto declined the invitations. In consequence *The U.F.A.* publication has been unable to carry out the plan which it had contemplated, of reporting in parallel columns the case which might be presented by the two speakers in such a debate. This is regrettable; but the remedy lies in Mr. Howson's hands, and should he overcome his reluctance to speak on a platform where it would be necessary for him to establish, by supporting evidence, such statements as he might make, *The U.F.A.* will endeavor to do full justice to the occasion.

Federal Affairs

Space given to the affairs of the Federal Parliament has been somewhat less than in some former years; the session this year having been more barren than usual in legislation designed to deal with economic realities. A Royal Commission on Banking and Finance was appointed during the session, and a full report was given in *The U.F.A.* of the submission made to the Commission in behalf of the Association.

An analysis of the contents of the volume of 1933 shows that the affairs of the Wheat Pool were dealt with by the Pool's publicity department in the section controlled by the Pool to the extent of 2,168 column-inches; the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. was reported to the extent of 699 inches, and U.F.A. news, including reports of Constituency Conventions, totalled 1,507 inches during the year; while 1,347 inches were devoted to U.F.W.A. affairs and those of the Junior Branch.

The C.C.F. Convention

A rather extensive report was given of the first Annual Convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in Regina, and throughout the year numerous articles dealing with the progress of the Federation and expounding its policies appeared. Special articles which did not deal specifically with the U.F.A. or the Federation were in their educational character related to the ideals and principles which underlie these movements.

To strictly C.C.F. affairs 727 inches were devoted; to editorial matter apart from signed and unsigned special articles by the editor, 610 inches; to Federal affairs 362 inches; to the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee's Bulletins, etc.,

152 inches; while numerous articles dealing with foreign affairs and matters of outstanding interest of a general nature were published.

Junior Essay Contest

The U.F.A. arranged an essay contest for Junior members on "The Significance of Edward Bellamy and William Morris to the Canada of Today." The quality of most of the essays submitted was gratifyingly high, and revealed a firm grasp of the writers of the ideas set forth in the books which had been named for reading, and an understanding of the principles of the U.F.A. and the C.C.F. which would seem to indicate that a basis for future leadership is being established among our farm young people.

In conclusion we may state that there has been a steady increase in interest in *The U.F.A.* from year to year, and that this has been especially marked during the year just closed. Appreciation of the service of the paper to the movement is widely expressed; and its influence and educational value stand today at a higher point than in any previous period since its establishment.

ROBERT GARDINER,
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
J. K. SUTHERLAND,
H. B. MACLEOD
GEORGE E. CHURCH,
MRS. R. PRICE.

Shirts

A Farmer's View

Shirts can be black or brown or blue,
Or any other infernal hue;
But when you've reached the shirtless
hour,
It's time to use your voting power
—C.C.F. or Bust
(And I'm near Bust).

A. P. Shuttleworth, Balzac.

SPRING STOCK SHOWS

The Spring Stock Shows will be held during the first week of April at the Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, with judging of bulls and fat stock and baby beef on April 3rd, followed by auction sales on April 3rd, 4th and 5th; the Horse Show will be held April 4th to 7th.

On the Gold Coast of Africa cocoa farmers have set up a co-operative selling agency through which they hope to eliminate sales costs of \$15 per ton and to secure increased prices. The annual cocoa crop has decreased in money value by over one-half during the past few years.

Writing of the B. C. elections of last fall, O. S. Floyd of Rolla, B. C., states: "I tried my best to elect a C.C.F. in this Block, but over half the homesteaders are poverty stricken, living on relief, and the Conservative, who had a big campaign fund back of him, spent a year canvassing all the homesteaders, telling them if they voted C.C.F. or Liberal they would lose their relief. We gave him a hard run for his money."

The main factor in the production of wool has been proved by recent Aberdeenshire (Scotland) experiments to be the amount of protein in the sheep's ration.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

THE report of the Company for 1933 is one of consistent and constructive progress. Its achievements enhance the impressive record of public service it has rendered during the sixty-three years of its existence.

In 1933, as in the preceding three years, people generally experienced exceptional anxiety, the result of incomes being either impaired or entirely cut off. At such a time the unfailing aid and security of life insurance proved of very great value.

In this service the Sun Life Company bore a worthy share. During the year it paid out (exclusive of policy loans) nearly \$100,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. Similarly, during the four years of depression it has paid out over \$380,000,000.

Notwithstanding these substantial payments, the Company, during the same four-year period, increased its assets by \$55,000,000—its insurances in force by over \$307,000,000.

Sixty-third Annual Report—1933

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1933	\$2,770,453,871
This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependents during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value.	
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	216,567,441
INCOME	152,235,821
DISBURSEMENTS	127,505,801
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	24,730,020
 PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES	
During the year 1933	97,457,059
Since Organization	800,170,033
ASSETS	624,146,035
Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks; preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.	
LIABILITIES	609,965,832
Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account	\$3,342,547
RESERVE for depreciation—in mortgages and real estate	4,885,904
SURPLUS	5,951,752
	\$14,180,203

The valuation of bonds and stocks has been made on the basis prescribed for all companies by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada and in conformity with the basis authorized by the Departments of Insurance of the various provinces of Canada.

Policy liabilities have been valued by the full net level premium method, a standard more exacting than required under the stringent provisions of the Dominion Insurance Act.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Interests of the United Farm Women

Parliament Opens

Remarks on "Improving Conditions" Sound Ironical While Farmers' Prices Remain Below Cost of Production—Conservative and Liberal Leaders More Vocal Than Ever—Bourassa's Notable Speech on Criminal Follies of Partyism

Ottawa.

Dear Farm Women:

Parliament has again opened; the speech from the throne again been read and we have been again assured that conditions are improving. I am so glad to be able to pass on the latter information to you, for some of you may be unaware of it.

The other day I was in a company where a fellow guest was holding forth on the improved financial condition of the country and advanced the opinion that the idea of the depression was now largely mental (I might interject that she was not the wife of a farmer), and I remarked that as yet the improvement had not seeped down to the farmers. She informed me that all we needed was one good crop in the West and that we would be all right, and when I remarked that the price was necessary as well, she replied that the greater amount would be all that was necessary—it was a sort of mass production such as the manufacturers had. When I pointed out that as production was carried on at a loss and that, as Mr. Gershaw of Medicine Hat stated in his address, farmers were selling cattle for two, three, and 3 and one half cents a pound when it cost five cents to produce them, I did not quite see where a greater number would improve the situation, the good lady was still sure her opinion was right, I have no doubt.

I am more and more impressed as I meet different groups of people by the difference of viewpoint that exists, and I more and more wonder if some people use either their intelligence or imagination. What an excellent thing it would be if there could be a sort of general "Basket of Fruit Upset" and all of us transported from our usual occupation—or lack of it as is too often the case today—to some other where conditions were different. What changed viewpoints there would be! and surely a broader sympathy would exist and a greater effort be put forth from all to change existing conditions through the country. And also what barriers of religion, and race and politics would be broken down!

Time Wasting Speeches

However, that day has not yet dawned and it seems as though the importance of the need of trying to get at some common viewpoint and work constructively has not yet been brought home sufficiently to the leaders of the country. The Liberals and the Conservatives have started off as usual, possibly even more vocal than ever, for the Liberal leader spoke for some four and a half hours in replying to the speech from the throne; the Conservative leader took a somewhat similar length of time. Fortunately for both, the adjournment for six o'clock came in the middle of their addresses and

they were able to rest from their labors for the time.

No doubt the country is in such condition today that nine hours could well be spent in the delivery of two constructive addresses working toward the same end but with different details in some respects as to how the end must be achieved. However, if these addresses were to be analyzed, the time spent in outlining a constructive program was very much shorter than the urgency of the case might suggest. For instance, well over an hour was spent by the Liberal leader in decrying the Conservative policy, just adopted, of recommending names of persons to receive birthday honors from the King; and to an almost equal length of time the Conservative leader defended his action, going back into the distant past for his authority. One could not but feel admiration for the excellent case he built up, as someone remarked, about nothing. So persuasive were his arguments and so touching his tributes to women deserving of honor and what it meant to the recipients, that I almost felt I was deserving of one for staying alone this fall, and that I should have been absolutely justified in accepting one. I must here remark that one cannot but be impressed with both the quantity and quality, and the cleverness with which the recipients were chosen for what may be the "thin edge of the wedge" and the forerunner of honors conferred for political services rendered.

Bourassa's Plea

After the prolonged controversy, Mr. Bourassa in his speech made a plea for a different attitude and aptly said: "But with the party system, with its traditions of party strife, with the conviction—is it a conviction?—in each party that they must charge their opponents with all the faults and crimes and errors of the past and claim for their party the credit for all that has been done that is good; with that system you cannot expect the growth of a public conscience, intelligent and constructive, and you cannot expect an increase in the confidence of the people." Yet year after year we have been seeing apparently intelligent people who seem to "swallow" all this partyism as it is repeated to them. Surely, surely the end of that is in sight, and we shall see rather the policy of a co-operative working together, not with power as its object, but rather the needs of the people.

However, a busy session is forecast, as the speech from the throne sets forth to the members: "You will be invited to consider legislation designed to facilitate the efficient and profitable marketing of livestock and agricultural products." Also, "You will be invited to consider legislation for the establishment of a central bank, the extension and revision

of bank charters, which were extended at the last session of Parliament to the first day of July, 1934, and to consider further appropriate additions and amendments to our banking and monetary legislation."

The members are further told: "You will be invited to consider amongst others, measures relating to the Excise Act, the Companies Act and the Elections Act." The Federal Government has already drafted a Companies Act which was submitted to the Provinces when the Premiers met at Ottawa recently, with the object of getting common action in regard to Company Law. There are ways of getting round the British North America Act.

Also, belatedly, as many have remarked, the speech from the throne adds: "My government propose further to promote employment by expenditures on essential public works and undertakings throughout the Dominion." No intimation, as yet, has been given to the House, as to what form the development of public works is going to take nor how the project is to be financed.

Spread of Prices

In addition to the legislation outlined in the speech from the throne, the Government is appointing a select special committee of eleven members of the House to go into the whole problem of spread of prices between the producer and consumer. This will be a committee with a very great range of subjects to study. For instance, mass buying by chain stores, labor conditions in industries supplying the chain stores, the relation between flour milling industries and the bakeries of the country, methods and systems of marketing livestock and animal products, and later fish has been specifically added. Also the committee will have wide powers, as it may send for persons, papers, and records and have power to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to secure evidence. It is to report its findings to the house from time to time, "together with recommendations of such measures as in the opinion of the committee may be considered necessary to secure as far as possible, fair and just practices in the distribution and marketing systems of Canada, with fair and just returns to producers, employees and employers not inconsistent with the right of the consumer."

In the light of all the foregoing it can be seen that much work lies ahead for the member who really works, and much good may be accomplished if it is conducted without thought of party, rather keeping the needs of the people as the end in view.

The "corner" members are regretting the continued absence of Mr. Speakman, who it is hoped will be in his place shortly, and at the same time are welcoming back Miss Macphail after a very serious operation when for a time it was a question as to whether she would live to be back and give the help so willingly extended and so very much needed. Our farm women will, I am sure, rejoice that she has returned, and wish her a complete and speedy recovery to health.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

SEASONABLE RECIPES
By AUNT CORDELIA

Ginger Cup Cakes: Pour half cup boiling water over half cup butter or shortening, add 3/4 cup molasses and 1 beaten egg; add 1 1/2 cups flour sifted with 3/4 teaspoon baking soda, a little salt, 1/2 teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and ginger; beat just enough to mix, then turn into greased cup cake tins; bake in a moderate oven.

Lemon Wafers: Cream 1 cup of butter or shortening, add gradually 1 cup sugar, then three eggs, well beaten, and 3 tablespoons lemon juice; add flour enough to make a dough as soft as can be handled. Roll very thin, cut into oblongs, and bake in a hot oven.

The U.F.A.
Pattern Department

In ordering patterns be sure to give your address, and size and number of pattern. The price is 20 cents each postpaid.



3236

2845

No. 3236—It's Slenderizing! Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

No. 2845—Conservatively Smart. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years; 34, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 5/8 yards of 39-inch material.

**Announcing
IMPROVED QUALITY**



**John Bull
Table Salt**

Quality definitely improved because this well known salt now contains

FREE RUNNING ADMIXTURE

You will, therefore, receive this salt from your dealer in good free running condition.

JOHN BULL TABLE SALT is packed in 3 1/2's, 7's and 14's in White Cotton Bags.

*This is the economical way
to buy table salt*

This salt is excellent for every household use.

Made in Cheshire, England

Specially suitable for butter making

Famous for free running quality

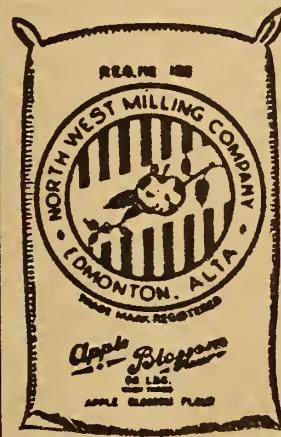
Snow White appearance

Speed in dissolving

Mild Flavor

SHANAHAN CHEMICALS LIMITED

IMPORTERS — VANCOUVER, B.C.



Mr. and Mrs. U.F.A. MEMBER

Do you wish to save money on your flour purchases, and at the same time participate in net profits?

If so, write to

NORTH WEST MILL & FEED CO. Ltd.
SOUTH EDMONTON ALBERTA
for particulars.

**EDWARDSBURG
CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP**



A pure, wholesome,
and economical table
Syrup. Children love
its delicious flavor.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Notre Dame: Studied the life and some of the poems of Longfellow, at their February meeting.

Horse Hill: Held a delightful Valentine Tea; made a contribution to the Needy Mothers' Fund.

Autumn Leaf: Sent Miss Dorothy Hetherington as their delegate to the Convention.

Olds: Cleared \$119 from a dance, held in co-operation with the U.F.A.; enjoyed a Valentine social.

Rosyth: Made contributions to the Frances Bateman Memorial Fund and the Needy Mothers' Fund.

Lone Pine: Have begun to set aside funds for next year's convention, devoting proceeds from raffles to this purpose.

Scapa: Made contributions to the Frances Bateman Memorial Fund and the Needy Mothers' Fund.

Stettler: Held a very inspiring meeting when Mrs. Price gave an address on "Is the U.F.W.A. Worth While?"

Hansen's Corners: Have a library that is a real success; are raffling a quilt, proceeds to go to finishing of the new Hall.

Sunnyvale: Heard their delegate's report at the February meeting; were well represented at the Convention, with six members present at some of the sessions.

Tolland: Enjoyed an afternoon at rug-making, also a social evening and a dance recently, realizing \$12 for the treasury.

Poplar Lake: Encouraged by their delegate's report of the Convention, resolved to make this a bigger and better year.

Queenstown: Was organized by Mrs. McBride, in Macleod constituency, with Mrs. Steve Williams and Miss Susan E. Brown as officers.

Ridgewood: Report a successful year, funds being raised by means of card parties, bazaar and dance, and a chicken supper in the fall.

Lawnhill: Gave a contribution to the Needy Mothers' Fund; held a successful whist drive and dance to defray delegate's expenses.

Mascot: Was organized by Mrs. A. E. Postans, in Battle River; Mrs. E. Dahl and Miss Carrie Nelson are the officers.

Conjuring: While sending no delegate, decided to pay gasoline and oil for any cars taking members to the Convention; made over \$45 from a dance and raffle.

Craigmyle: Made a presentation to the retiring president, Mrs. Vernon; enjoyed an illustrated lecture by Wm. Blore.

Capital City: Was organized in Edmonton by Mrs. Bentley, with Mrs. Carlyle as president and Mrs. Matheson as secretary.

Balzac: Enjoyed papers by Mrs. S. Jones and Mrs. G. Church; have had some successful entertainments, using the funds raised for charitable purposes.

Blackie: Decided at their annual meeting to stay by the co-operative purchasing scheme; are making an advertisement quilt.

Berrywater: Are entertaining Mayview, Red Cross and Kirkdale Locals

on March 3rd, when Donald Cameron Jr., will lecture.

Gleichen: Met jointly with the U.F.A. to hear reports from delegates, Mrs. Erford, Mrs. J. W. Hutchison, Mr. A. Wilson and Mr. R. Umbrite.

Good Cheer: Is progressing by leaps and bounds, "and so it must if we wish to improve present conditions," writes Mrs. Bertha Healing, correspondent.

Harmony: Was organized by Mrs. R. D. Allen, who was elected as secretary, with Mrs. Isa Shotts as president. This Local is in Battle River.

East Vegreville: Held good meetings during the past year, sending delegates to the Junior Conference, U.F.W.A. Constituency Conference and Annual Convention.

Stavely: Assisted Miss Wight in organizing a Junior Local; heard a very fine talk on dramatics by Mrs. Haynes; are holding a St. Patrick's dance and a play.

Spring Ridge: Hope to increase their membership this year; have had helpful and enjoyable meetings; sent a delegate to the Convention and still have a "fair sized bank account."

Turin: At their February meeting heard a good paper on current events, by Mrs. Carver, and planned a get-together banquet, with speakers on C.C.F. and U.F.W.A., for the 24th.

Westlock: Hold two meetings each month, a business meeting in the hall, and a social meeting in a member's home, besides monthly dances in the halls and bridge parties in the homes.

Kirriemuir: Are making a "Friendship Fan" quilt, to be raffled later; each member is to raffle or sell one piece of fancy-work or baking, proceeds to go to the Local treasury.

High River: Heard the U.F.W.A. President's address to the U.F.A. Convention, read by Mrs. Brocklebank, and excerpts from Hansard, read by Mrs. Macleod; at an earlier meeting enjoyed a talk on the C.C.F. by Mrs. Macleod.

Westling: Are organizing a Junior Local, and getting up a play; contributed to the Needy Mothers' Fund and Bethany Lodge; bought the Christmas treat for their school; are in flourishing condition financially, with some \$300 on hand.

Waskatenau: Enjoyed Mrs. Warr's splendid report of the Convention; are making a quilt to raise funds; gave donations to the Frances Bateman Memorial Fund and the Needy Mothers' Fund; are holding social evenings twice monthly.

Newlands: Put on a play, "What Happened to Jones," very successfully, under the direction of Mrs. Green and Miss Cormier; held a benefit dance for a family who had lost their farm buildings by fire.

Freedom: The Women's Committee of this Local brought home the cup from the Handicrafts Competition at the U.F.W.A. Conference; hired a truck so that all members could attend the Conference; assisted in the building of a hall.

Rainier: Raised dues last year by raffles, conducted monthly by the members in turn; held good meetings regularly, the splendid conference arranged by Mrs. McDaniel taking the place of the July meeting.

Fleet: From a play put on over a year ago raised funds to pay a trained singer to give a series of lessons to public and high school pupils and interested adults; this proved a wonderful success and is being continued this year.

Standard: Had a most successful year in 1933, socially and financially; sent delegates to all conventions; raised funds by a big tombola and dance; made a small charge for bridge parties, raising money to purchase a stove for the hall; made contributions to the Bethany Lodge and other charities; served free lunch to about 200 persons at Mr. Garland's meeting in November.

Buffalo Hill: A biography of J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., by Mrs. Kemper, a paper on banking and credit by J. F. Williams, and one on the C.C.F. program for agriculture by Mr. Vancil were given at the annual meeting, held jointly with the U.F.A. Local.

Alix: A Vocational Guidance Day and a demonstration of hand spinning were among the interesting features of the year's program; at a chicken supper, with addresses by Hon. Irene Parlby and E. E. Roper, money was raised for delegate's expenses.

Willow Springs: Discussed handicrafts competition and glovemaking demonstration at their recent meeting; enjoyed a Valentine Party, Mrs. C. F. Owen, Miss M. Rafn, Mrs. A. D. Sloan and Miss J. Sloan giving a delightful program.

Windy Hill: Can count among their achievements for 1933 the organization of a Junior Local, entertainment of eleven grandmothers on Mothers' Day; surprised one of their members with a birthday cake bearing 84 candles, and heard a number of very fine papers.

Morrin: Raised funds by serving lunch at the Big Valley to Munson district convention, also by the local chautauqua; presented a china tea set and lunch cloth to Mrs. Hodge, who retired from office after four years as president.

Coaldale: Held their February meeting jointly with the U.F.A. so that the men could hear Mrs. Myers' report of the Convention; this was followed by addresses by Mr. Teskie, principal of the school, and Rev. Mr. Irwin; made a presentation to Mrs. W. A. Grunwald, past president.

Progressive: Realized about \$80 from plays put on during the year, and \$94 from the annual chicken supper and dance; made a number of quilts for the Red Cross and for needy families; sent delegates to Annual Convention, Constituency Convention and Junior Conference; assisted the Community Hall and several charities, besides contributing to the Frances Bateman Memorial Fund.

Mrs. Wyman Director for E.-W. Calgary

In the group photograph of the U.F.W.A. Board which appeared in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*, all were present except Mrs. F. E. Wyman, who was elected U.F.W.A. Director for East and West Calgary. Her address is 3015 Glencoe Road, Calgary.

An interesting and relatively easy method of raising money has been tried and found successful by the Good Cheer U.F.W.A. Local. Each member gives two or more articles of not more than 25 cents in value, some useful, some ornamental, and a few jokes, and four articles of greater value are added to the lot. All are displayed, tacked on a background of cotton, with a concealed number on each; the numbers are sold at 15 cents each and then the articles are distributed.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Junior President Delivers Inspiring Address to U.F.A. Convention

Membership in Branch Largest in History—Youth's Vital Interest in Creation of Co-operative Commonwealth

The very fine address delivered by Wilfred Hoppins, President of the Junior U.F.A., at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., is given in condensed form below. Mr. Hoppins was given a most enthusiastic reception by the Convention, and was complimented by various speakers on the insight into the character of the problems of our young people in this time of economic crisis, which his address revealed.—Editor.

In presenting the report of the Junior Branch President to the Annual Convention, Mr. Hoppins expressed pride in the fact that, despite prevailing conditions, the Junior Branch had increased its membership to 2,038, the highest in the history of the organization.

One of the main objects of the Junior U.F.A. was to give training for leadership, in providing opportunities for study of the organization and its problems and for public speaking. Mr. Hoppins said:

"For years to come, we are going to need young virile leaders who will carry on the work you have been doing for more than two decades. If we are to succeed in our struggle against class government and make our democracy a truth instead of a mockery, these new leaders must have a background of U.F.A. experience, and nowhere will we find a better school for them than the Junior U.F.A. Local. Here they can come directly into contact with the efforts, achievements and failures of that organization engaged in securing equality for the primary producer, and their work will not have to start from the same low level that yours did, but will begin where you left off."

The Junior Conference

Mr. Hoppins described the Junior Conference, held each year at the University, as one of the outstanding features of Junior work. The 1933 Conference had had an attendance of 173, as compared with 118 the year before. Mr. Hoppins appealed to the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. delegates to do all in their power to give the young people of their own districts the opportunity of attending the Conference. He described the various contests held—the Efficiency Contest, the Public Speaking Contest, the Handicrafts Competition, the Grain Judging Contest—and the Reading Course examination; the business session of the Junior Branch; the classes given during the year in technical agricultural subjects and in household economics; and the field day of athletics.

The Field Crops Competition was another phase of the work that had proved to be popular during recent years, said Mr. Hoppins. About five years ago this competition was organized and sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool, who furnished the registered seed at a nominal cost and the Provincial Department of Agri-

culture, who supplied the field inspection staff and judges.

A new idea had been introduced in some places by inviting Junior Locals of the district to put on debates at the district association meetings. Mr. Hoppins felt that this was worthy of more widespread adoption.

During his experience as a Junior officer, Mr. Hoppins said that he had been more and more impressed with the important role played by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in Junior work; in almost every case where there was a successful Junior Local, there was some loyal, hard-working Senior member as supervisor; and to those people the Juniors owed a debt of gratitude not easily expressed.

The Junior Constituency Conferences that were held last year in Wetaskiwin and Macleod were outstanding successes; Mr. Hoppins hoped that one might be held in every constituency this year.

Essay Contest

Mr. Hoppins referred to *The U.F.A. Essay Contest* on "An Interpretation of Bellamy and Morris in the Light of Present-day Conditions in Canada," and urged the delegates to try to interest their young people in the next Essay Contest.

Continuing, Mr. Hoppins said:

"The past few years have brought to light the inability of the nation's leaders to keep pace with the change in conditions as possibly no other period in history ever has. Possibly I should have said the inability of a system controlled and operated by mediocre leaders to keep up with the advancement of our mass production methods. While this is regrettable and has caused untold suffering in the ranks of the primary producer, we must bear in mind that we, the people who empower governments and sanction their policies, must shoulder our share of the blame. So long as we continue to elect leaders who, either due to ignorance or selfishness, continue to look for a remedy in a system that depends on the exploitation of a class of their resources instead of working along broad co-operative lines, just so long can we look for the injustices which characterize our system.

"During this depression there is perhaps no section of society that has been hit so hard as the youth of the nation. As President of Alberta's only farm young people's organization, I am particularly interested in this phase of our economic maladjustment. Tens of thousands of our boys around the twenties find themselves confronted with a future that is not only uncertain, but devoid of promise that they may be given an opportunity to find a niche in life where they can be useful to themselves and their fellowmen. Thousands of boys under twenty-one are spending the prime of their lives doing

RHEUMATISM GOES WITH EXCESS FAT

Both Banished by Kruschen

When one realises that the cause of overweight is closely associated with the cause of rheumatism, it is easy to understand how it is that the two troubles can so easily be overcome by the same remedy.

The experiences told in the following letter are typical of those of many other sufferers:—"I first started taking Kruschen Salts for rheumatism in my ankle joints. Being rather stout, I thought perhaps they would remedy both troubles, and you cannot realize how surprised I was with the effect. I don't feel anything of my ankles now. And not only that—my weight has reduced 19 lbs. in just three weeks. I am still reducing, and yet I eat what I like, and I feel a different woman in every way."—(Mrs.) B.

Gently, but surely, Kruschen rids the system of all fat-forming food refuse, of all poisons and harmful acids, which give rise to rheumatism, digestive disorders and many other ills.

DRUGS

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL BELTS,
ELASTIC HOSIERY,
SICK ROOM SUPPLIES,
VETERINARY PREPARATIONS
at City Prices

Orders from out of town customers are filled promptly.

FARROW'S DRUG STORE
810 1st Street West, Calgary

THE EMPRESS and CARLTON HOTELS

AT CALGARY
Under one management

Calgary's Popular Priced Hotels and Headquarters for U.F.A. and Wheat Pool Delegates.

Rooms from \$1.00 up

C. Traunweiser, Prop. J. S. Masson, Gen. Mgr.
G. A. Traunweiser, Asst. Mgr.

for CHAPPED SKIN
Dilute Minard's with one-half sweet oil or cream. Apply once a day. For Frost Bite use the Liniment freely and undiluted.

25 No trouble. Very healing!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

nothing of more importance than riding from place to place on freight trains and living in jungles. Many are living on relief of one form or another. Thousands of others are living on farms, barely earning their board and clothing, because our produce is worth nothing. A large part of this army is composed of our farm boys.

"It is here that our organization must co-operate with other organizations to correct this monstrous wrong that is being perpetrated on our people. We have the men to man machines, the raw materials to convert into goods and we have markets right here at home that will consume what we can produce—a market that not only wants to consume but is suffering to consume.

"We must find a way of putting the youth of Canada to work; a way of removing this uncertainty and make the young people of Canada feel that they belong, that they are needed, that there is a future for them in which they will play as important a part as their ability and energy permits, instead of being hounded from place to place, through no fault of their own; not wanted by anyone and yet these selfsame people comprise the large part of our future citizenship. The cost to the nation in morale is heavy and the longer we allow the present situation to persist the more we are going to pay.

"The most feasible solution brought forward is the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth, the principles of which the U.F.A. has advocated for several years.

"A point that we should bear in mind is that if a reform is going to be a permanent success, the principles of the new system have to be understood by the people who are going to support that movement. I believe that the text books in our schools should teach the principles of co-operation in order to create a better understanding of its use at an earlier age. At present the student is filled up on competitive propaganda and hidebound traditions of a system that once worked, most of which must be broken down in order to establish the true co-operative idea in the young people. Dr. H. W. Wood once said: 'We must solve the problem of co-operation or our civilization is doomed.' More people are convinced of this fact today than when he said it. Let us aid its establishment like Confucius by practising it in our families, our districts, our Province and as a nation, and thereby help to bring justice as well as happiness to the many.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express on behalf of the Junior Branch our appreciation of the work and co-operation that we have received from the Senior Organization.

"It would take a long time to name all persons and institutions that we are indebted to for encouragement and assistance but special credit is due to Mrs. Price, Convener of Young People's Work, and our Secretary, Miss Hughes, for the splendid way they have devoted their time unspuriously during the last year. We also feel very grateful to the many others who have contributed to the success of our organization.

"Our Association has suffered a heavy loss this year in the death of Miss F. Bateman. Her optimism and untiring energy were a tower of strength to the Juniors.

"In closing I would ask that you people do not overlook this opportunity of promoting your organization as well as ours by co-operating with the young people of your respective districts in the organization of Junior Locals."

THE NEW JUNIOR CONTEST

In order to give encouragement to a talent other than the talent for speaking and writing, *The U.F.A.* has decided this year upon a cartoon contest. Three prizes are offered, of \$7, \$5 and \$3 for the cartoons judged first, second and third in merit.

The contest is open to all members of Junior U.F.A. Locals or to Junior members of senior Locals, or sons and daughters of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members.

The subject of the cartoon must be some aspect of the organized farm movement of this Province—political, economic, educational, co-operative selling or co-operative buying.

The drawings must be in India ink, on drawing paper, of not less than six by nine inches or not more than twelve by eighteen inches. They must be the original work of the competitors.

The closing date of the contest is May 15th; and the judges' decision will be announced at the Junior Conference.

Junior Conference

The Junior Conference will be held this year from June 6th to June 12th. The University has reduced the cost of board by \$2, so that the cost for each delegate is \$5 to Central Office for the Junior Conference Fund, \$9.50 for registration, board and room, transportation, and a dollar or two for pocket money. The Junior Conference Fund will be used to pay the expenses of the Junior U.F.A. officers and directors and other Conference expenses, and the balance will be used to make a refund to the delegates on transportation expenses. Each Local, U.F.A., U.F.W.A., or Junior, is entitled to send two delegates and as many visitors as is desired, and it is earnestly hoped that all Locals will make an effort to allow as many as possible of their young people to enjoy and profit by the opportunities offered by this week.

Contributions to Frances Bateman Library Fund

Contributions to the Frances Bateman Library Fund have been received as follows: \$10.35, Swalwell U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior U.F.A. \$10.00, Mrs. Emily Ross, New Westminster, B.C.; Robert Gardiner, M.P. From U.F.W.A. Locals: \$5.00, Calgary, Gleichen, Chain Lakes, Valley, High River and Lavoy. \$3.00, Carstairs, Partridge Hill, Stettler and Sunnyvale. \$2.00, Nanton, Rowley, Horse Hill, Progressive, Malmo, Scapa, Lethbridge Central, Berrywater and Sligo U.F.A. \$1.00, Morrin, Excel, Vimy Ridge Tees, Tolland, Three Hills, Olds, Was-katenau, Arbor Park, Spring Valley, Stavely, Rosyth, Warden, East Kleskun, Craigmyle and Freedom U.F.A.; 50c, Glenada. Total \$106.85.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 9)

Assembly that it would reorganize the departments of your Government, and the result is that your advisers have lost the confidence of the members of this Assembly and the electors of the Province and should therefore resign."

Mr. Howson spoke for nearly an hour and a half in support of his amendment. Notwithstanding his charges on the public platform that the present Government existed merely for the benefit of the farmers as a class, he now asked the House to believe that they had done nothing for the welfare of agriculture.

Calls Forth Rebukes

Among other things, he declared that the Government was owned by the Imperial Oil Company, who in turn governed the Province. This statement brought forth a rebuke from the Conservative leader as well as from the daily press. Other statements made by the Liberal leader were totally unsupported by argument or evidence, the result being that he was quickly told that his blanket amendment would receive no support from Conservative, Independent or Labor quarters.

Naturally, Mr. Howson took up quite a lot of time in eulogizing P. A. Miskew and Omer St. Germain, the two U.F.A. bolters. He urged other back benchers to emulate their example and give the Liberals a "helping hand."

Baker's Effective Rejoinder

This helping hand statement seemed to tickle Hon. Perren Baker, who replied for the Government. The Minister was in particularly good form. He thought the Liberal group were casting such covetous glances on the treasury benches that not only might they be regarded as the party of the helping hand, but also of the "itching palm."

Mr. Baker made short work of most of Mr. Howson's charges, particularly with regard to education. The Government had in no sense been extravagant, declared the Minister. It had kept all necessary services going efficiently and without those services no one would want to live in Alberta.

He declared that Mr. Howson was doing nothing more than broadcast mischievous half truths at a time when a policy of downrightness and sincerity was needed. The Minister appealed for constructive criticism from all sides of the House.

Mr. Duggan said that Mr. Howson ought to have been an evangelist. He had made his appeal to the back benchers to "come across" so "touching."

The Conservative leader at once declared he would not support Mr. Howson's blanket charges and moved that they be struck out and that a plain non-confidence motion be substituted. The present situation was world-wide, declared Mr. Duggan. The Government was not to blame for it.

Then he launched out into an appeal for a coalition Government. He was willing to resign his leadership if that would help. He wanted to put an end to all "class" government and appealed to the members of all parties to get together to carry out a program of reconstruction.

Fred White

Mr. White, for the Labor party, was quite willing to sink all party differences to bring about a much needed improvement in Alberta, but he doubted very much if some of the suggestions put for-

ward that afternoon in a certain quarter would be of much help.

Mr. White wanted more attention paid to unemployment and waxed sarcastic at a Liberal statement that at the peak of prosperity in 1929 the standard of living was alarmingly high. It would have to be a great deal higher, he told the House, before the people could consume all that they now produced.

Takes Howson to Task

George Andrews, U.F.A., Sedgewick, who followed Mr. White, took Mr. Howson sharply to task for his statement regarding the Imperial Oil Company. And then, just to prove how far out the Liberal leader was in his charges, Mr. Andrews went through item after item of what the Government had done for the farmers. He cited instances where action had been of the swiftest and the Government was deserving of the highest praise for their work.

Mr. Andrews thought there should be some plan of compensation for the farmers in regard to any curtailment of acreage and advocated a Central selling agency for wheat and marketing boards for farm products, and a reduction of interest on farm mortgages and other debts.

He was sure the Government would welcome any offers of co-operation. But he couldn't reconcile the gesture of Mr. Duggan with his motion of want of confidence.

Independents Against Motion

Mr. Moyer also made it clear that the Independent group did not favor Mr. Howson's lengthy indictment of the Government. He thought there had been a lack of courage and faith in dealing with unemployment. He did not, however, believe in a great deal of the criticism of the Government even on this question.

Mr. Moyer was somewhat critical of the Government for not establishing a Department of Mines and Industries. He was also of opinion that the time had come when all party government should be cast into the discard.

John Irwin, Conservative, gave the House a lengthy review of the sins of commission on the part of departmental stores and chain emporiums which he declared were responsible for depressing the prices of farm products and making Canadians slaves of American capital.

He charged that they were guilty of unfair competition by selling goods at below cost; that they paid unfair wages and were generally the cause of much of the misery existing today.

He urged the setting up of a fair price board and that the Federal and Provincial Governments get together to pass the necessary legislation to ensure fair prices to the producers.

J. J. Bowlen, Liberal, painted a gloomy picture of conditions in Southern Alberta and particularly in the cattle raising industry. He suggested that Alberta's surplus grain should be fed to the cattle so that the animals could be shipped in the finished state and the surplus thus consumed. He wasn't sure what the farmers could do if they didn't cut down on acreage.

Mr. Bowlen landed himself into a peck of trouble by starting to read a comparison of debt figures in various parts of the United States with those of Alberta.

"I know that this is not a fair comparison," he naively told the House.

"Then why make it?" came the chorus from all sides.

"Oh, I just wanted to show you what
(Continued on page 28, First Column)

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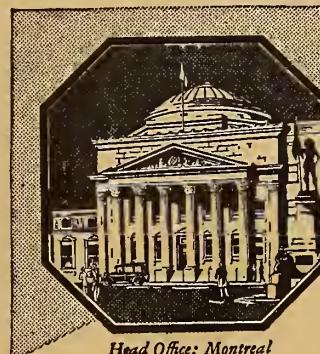
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Premier in Powerful Address Answers Government's Critics

Full House and Galleries Hear Brownlee in Debate on Speech From the Throne—Premier Deals With Problems of Farm Industry and Financial Position and Prospects of Alberta

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON. — Crowded galleries and a full and attentive house greeted Premier Brownlee on Monday afternoon, February 19th, when he arose to continue the debate on the address. Even seats in the press gallery were at a premium.

Mr. Brownlee made quick work of the allegations of the opposition and made it quite clear that his Government stood for a forward program of reconstruction. Reduced interest rates on bank deposits with a view to forcing money into industrial channels and helping to make the wheels go round, were advocated by the Premier.

Necessity for Refund

Mr. Brownlee pointed out the necessity for Dominion and Provincial co-opera-

(Continued from page 27)

they were doing in other parts," replied Mr. Bowlen.

"If your figures are correct," queried Premier Brownlee, "how is it that rural taxation is so tremendously higher in the United States than it is in Alberta?"

The honorable gentleman did not know. In fact he hadn't got those particular statistics, but he hoped he would be able to get them. And that was that.

W. C. Smith, U.F.A., Empress, followed Mr. Bowlen with another comprehensive review of the Government's accomplishments for the benefit of agriculture, giving chapter and verse for his statements. He rather fancied that Mr. Irwin's speech in regard to the chain stores had made him eligible for membership in the C.C.F.

Mr. Smith wanted a nominal license fee for truck licenses for vehicles used exclusively for farm purposes. He told the House there was not one iota of truth in the suggestion emanating from the opposition benches that the party whip was cracked over the U.F.A. members. On the other hand he had heard that it had been used effectively in the Liberal camp when the member for Medicine Hat (Hector Lang) had shown signs of voting "according to his conscience."

Concluding, Mr. Smith pointed out that as the result of the Liberal leader's visit to one part of the Province, two new U.F.A. Locals had been formed. The people, after hearing Mr. Howson, had come to the conclusion that such action was necessary in case there was any danger of the Liberal leader becoming Premier of the Province.

W. Harry Ross, new Liberal member for Calgary, in his maiden speech wanted an immediate declaration from the Government as to where it stood in regard to the C.C.F. He sought to show that the Government should have taken part in the Calgary by-election and announced its policy.

He also alleged that our monetary policies had not been properly managed and that increased productivity was not receiving due attention.

tion in the refunding of the present unfunded debt of the Western Provinces with a Federal guarantee of bonds maturing within the next five years.

He stressed the need for some form of modified codes to put an end to unrestricted and unfair competition in industry and to ensure the workers and producers alike of an equitable return.

Among other things, Mr. Brownlee showed the necessity for an immediate increase in prices of farm products. He pointed out that he had long ago advocated the formation of a wheat board and proper market control of other products.

In opening his address, the Premier complimented W. Harry Ross, the newly elected Liberal member for Calgary, on his maiden speech. He regretted the new member felt so keenly the fact that the Government had taken no part in the recent Calgary by-election. Judging from statistics of by-elections in Alberta, Mr. Brownlee felt sure the Liberal victory would be a very transient one. He thought the figures showed that the Labor party had every reason to feel a considerable measure of satisfaction in the result.

Mr. Brownlee had an idea that some of the members for Calgary were even now wondering which one would be left behind when the electorate came to cast their votes—"which, of course, they will do in a year and a half." (Laughter).

The Prime Minister saw a great change in the front benches of the Liberal opposition. He noted that his friend Mr. Deschene had been moved to the foremost position on the right of his leader. "One only wonders if this presages that he has been given an important position in the sport of cabinet making which we understand is now going on in the 'land of make believe,'" said Mr. Brownlee.

The Premier also congratulated Mr. Howson, the Liberal leader. First on the sudden accession of strength of his group. For those who had crossed the floor he had only the kindest of feelings and the deepest of sympathy. He awaited with the keenest interest their statements regarding the policies of the Government with which they found themselves in disagreement.

Miracles of the Daily Press

The second score on which the Liberal leader was to be congratulated was the press support he had received. For the first time in the history of the House three pairs of eagle eyes were watching the deliberations of the Legislature. He pointed out the remarkable efficiency of one section of the daily press, which, although the Liberal leader did not finish his speech until 4:30 was enabled to place the speech on the streets of Edmonton at a quarter to four. All the more remarkable was its gift of prophecy and second

sight. It was, through this, also able to say, at a time when Mr. Howson was still on his feet, that the Liberal leader finished his address amid deadly silence.

Mr. Brownlee, however, regretted he could not extend his congratulations to Mr. Howson for the substance of his address. Surely when all Governments were wrestling with reconstruction problems the House was entitled to some analysis of the failure of the Government and also a substantial review of the policy of the Liberal party. Instead of this they had got merely a party denunciation that any school boy could have made.

The Premier then took seriatim the charges made by Mr. Howson, quoting from an Edmonton Liberal paper. The allegation of the Liberal leader that the Government was owned by the Imperial Oil Company he treated with the scorn it richly deserved. There was not a word of truth in it. On the contrary the Government had repeatedly pressed the Federal authorities to enact legislation that would prevent all companies from dividing and subdividing their stocks.

Had Mr. Howson taken the trouble to make the necessary inquiries he would have found that his statement that the Government had been afraid to interfere with the grading of grain in the northern part of the Province was entirely untrue and unwarranted.

As a matter of fact, said Mr. Brownlee, he really ought to apologize for taking up the time of the House in answering Mr. Howson, so ridiculous were some of his charges. He was prepared to table all the correspondence that had taken place with the Government in regard to wheat grading. Even now inquiries were going on.

To the charge that this was a travelling Government he was prepared to show that this Government had cost the Province less than previous administrations.

The allegation that governmental conferences had been futile was equally erroneous. Why, even the Conservative leader admitted that the last Ottawa parley was of the greatest importance and had led to an immeasurable change for the better.

As for the charge that goods of the Claresholm school had been sold for prices greatly below their value, Mr. Brownlee proceeded to show the House that goods which had been purchased 20 years ago and had given that length of service had been disposed of at prices which showed pretty good business.

For instance, the Liberal leader had instanced an item of a range which a man had stated he would have purchased for \$75 had he known it was for sale. That particular range, said Mr. Brownlee, was actually bought in the first instance for \$70 and after 20 years service had been sold for \$20.

The Premier pointed out how ridiculous

it was for Mr. Howson to charge the Government with engaging in business enterprises which had resulted in the loss of millions of dollars.

Actually the co-operative credit societies were not started by this Government but by a previous administration. However, all the pools were away ahead in their repayments of advances made to them and there would not be a single dollar lost to the people of this Province.

Guarantees Proved Good Business

Similarly the guarantees to the Wheat Pool had proved good business. Bonds issued to the banks for these guarantees were marketed at 98. They had since dropped in price and the Wheat Pool had been able to secure a block of them as low as 83. In fact the Pool held sufficient of these bonds to pay instalments of principal for the next two years.

By these guarantees the Government had saved the investment of 40,000 farmers in Alberta and there would be no loss to the Province.

And so, one after another of the Government enterprises the Premier outlined, and in each case he showed that there could not be any loss to the people.

Turning to the general outlook and conditions, the Premier declared that we were now in an era of reconstruction. The time of advancement was slowly on its way. He instanced a number of industries that had shown marked improvement. The automobile industry had already had a miniature boom. Insurance business was up, agricultural prices had advanced as well as bank clearings, car loadings and the pulp and paper and the lumber industries.

Mr. Brownlee declared that the wheat problem in Western Canada continued to be the major and immediate problem standing in the way of recovery on the prairies.

A fair and square examination of the financial position of the Province should be made to see just where Alberta stands. We stood as well as other Provinces. The capital debt of Alberta was by no means hopeless and was not unduly large.

He admitted that the per capita debt was the second largest in Canada, but the difference was not so great when compared with other Provinces. With its opportunity of supporting a much larger population this per capita debt would be greatly reduced in the future.

Continuing, Mr. Brownlee quoted a mass of figures to prove that fixed charges and the public debt of Alberta compared most favorably with those of other parts of Canada and the Government had nothing to be ashamed of. Only one Province from 1922 to 1933 had kept its increase in controllable expenditure down to that of Alberta, and that was British Columbia.

Mr. Brownlee scoffed at Mr. Howson's suggestion that he should make a personal appeal to bond holders to reduce their interest rate by half. He showed how impossible of success such an appeal would be. Advertising that Alberta was hard up and in difficulties would lead to still further depreciation of the securities of the Province.

There was one way of accomplishing a decrease in interest rates, and that was by straight default—just to say the word we can't pay and put in a receiver. In that case we should destroy the borrowing power of Alberta for the next 20 years.

There was another way, and that was for the superior Government to guarantee outstanding liabilities. There were \$600,000,000 bonds outstanding west of the Great Lakes and he could not imagine

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R. B. Bennett being willing to put the guarantee of the Federal Government behind that amount.

Still another way would be for the Dominion to enforce a reduction of interest on deposits. There were millions held on deposit in savings banks. While this money was there it was not helping society. By cutting down the interest it would force this money into something worth while and would help to make the wheels go round. The Dominion had already gone some way along this line, but in his opinion had not gone far enough. It should take the most drastic steps to bring this about.

The Dominion should also co-operate with the Provinces for the purpose of refunding the present outstanding unfunded debts and should guarantee securities coming due within the next five years.

The Premier could see no great change in the economic structure in Alberta within the next 10 years. For that reason he had not raised his voice in support of or allowed his name to stand behind any propaganda of the kind that would injure the credit of the Province.

He maintained that the present administration had kept the credit of the Province in a better position than that of other Provinces and had fallen back on the Dominion Government less than any other part of Canada. Moreover, there had been no default by any municipality, town or city in Alberta and the same could not be said of other places.

Alberta and Unemployment

Mr. Brownlee dealt in detail with what had already been accomplished in regard to unemployment and stated that Alberta had been the first Province to assume complete responsibility for the single unemployed as well as to share responsibility for married workless in the cities. They had been more generous in this respect to the cities than any other Province.

Turning to the products of agriculture, the Premier declared there must be an immediate increase in commodity prices. He admitted that wheat prices last year were only saved by the action of the Dominion Government, but for two years the U.F.A. Government had been urging Ottawa to take action along the lines it did.

There was no immediate prospect of any increased import of wheat by Europe the Premier declared, and he foresaw that under certain conditions the wheat carry-over in Canada for 1935 might be as high as 200,000,000 bushels. With such a carry over it would be impossible to have good prices. There should be no increased production this year but an effort should be made to decrease it.

Stressing the need for the wheat board, Mr. Brownlee said it was a tragedy and against common sense to allow wheat to fall into the hedging market of Winnipeg without any restriction. Every country should put into effect a wheat board which could add 20 cents to the price as easily as one cent. Canada should take the lead.

Livestock prices needed raising and some means must be found of controlling the products of that industry which go on the markets of the world. The Dominion and Provincial Governments should go to the mat to discover how this could best be done.

Mr. Brownlee stated that he favored a policy of moderate controlled inflation as one means of bringing about an improvement. He hoped the Federal Government would issue its own work scheme

Bolters from Farmers' Ranks Offer Their Explanations

Miskew and St. Germain Present Statements in Debate on Address—"Liberal Party Willing to Receive Almost Anybody"

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, March 1.—The long awaited and much discussed explanations of why P. A. Miskew, U.F.A., Victoria, and Omer St. Germain, U.F.A., St. Albert, sought refuge in the Liberal fold have been given, but whether those explanations will solve the riddle put by one galleryite, namely, that when two members cross the floor does that constitute a double cross? can only be decided by the constituents of the members concerned.

Mr. Miskew was the first to embark on the difficult task. His address has been variously described in the daily press as a slashing attack on the Government; a virile denunciation and a lengthy indictment. But except for political purposes these descriptions cannot be said to be true.

What Mr. Miskew did was to read a long and carefully prepared statement. He did so with obvious nervousness and when, as he did at times, he wandered away from his text, he was quite evidently embarrassed.

Both the Edmonton and Calgary papers printed his remarks at length, and, had the same space been allotted to the Premier's address of the day before, a comparison would have shown that Hon. Mr. Brownlee had already disposed of most of the points raised by the member for Victoria.

W. T. Farquharson, U.F.A., Ribstone, who followed Mr. Miskew, stated quite frankly that he had often read most of the figures quoted by the honorable gentleman in one of the Edmonton

to be financed by a limited inflation of currency.

Farmers' Credits

The need for farmers' credits was stressed by Mr. Brownlee, who pointed out that in some cases their machinery was falling to pieces and had had to be held together with wire.

The Premier defended the debt adjustment legislation which had first been designed to protect the men on the land. It might be termed "digging in" legislation which would ultimately lead to a reduction of debts. He intimated that the Government would introduce some form of legislation for industrial codes at the present session with a view to stopping unrestricted and unfair competition and ensuring fair wages to employees and protection for the business and consumer alike. This should particularly apply to agricultural products.

Mr. Brownlee touched briefly on the setting up of a Department of Industries, but thought that industries could best work with the Government.

Concluding, the Premier said there must be a reorientation in education and public health. There must be an end to past blind sectionalism and the spreading of false and malicious propaganda. Alberta must advance regardless of parties working in the Dominion field.

papers, while Donald Cameron, U.F.A., Innisfail, easily recognised the phraseology of W. R. Howson, the Liberal leader, in Mr. Miskew's remarks.

Mr. Miskew began by explaining why he did not at once decline the Premier's request to move the resolution to adopt the speech from the throne. He regretted he had not done so. It was a mistake, but he had not wished to be discourteous to Mr. Brownlee, he said. Moreover, he recognized the request was an honor to his constituents. However, after sleeping on the matter, he did come to the conclusion that he could no longer support the Government and so notified the Premier by special messenger.

Mr. St. Germain, not having made any such faux pas, was relieved from making such an apologetic beginning. Both bolters, however, were emphatic in their declarations that there should have been a Cabinet reorganization for the purpose of taking in some of the back benchers.

Neither of them hinted which of the back benches should have been so promoted, but Mr. St. Germain did admit that he was more at home in the Liberal ranks. In fact, he said, it was in the nature of a come back. He was convinced that the Liberal party was one of tolerance. They were willing to receive almost anybody. (Laughter).

Mr. Miskew declared that he believed he had done the right thing and that his action was not for the purposes of personal gain. He strongly objected to the present personnel of the Cabinet.

In his new surroundings, he told the house, he had already discovered that he would not be stifled in debate. He could be openly critical of policies without his views being construed into a non-confidence move.

Series of Accusations

Then the honorable member launched into a series of accusations against the Government. They included, for the most part, all the charges made by the Liberal leader in his non-confidence amendment. The Ministry had been negligent in regard to the telephone system; public debt had been greatly added to; through failure of co-operative credit societies the Province would lose millions; the building of the Edmonton Normal school had been a mistake; the Government had failed to meet the debtor and creditor situation; had failed to define its stand on the U.F.A. platform with regard to land, and the burden of taxation had been increased until half the budget was for interest charges.

Mr. Miskew said that the policy of "drift" of the present administration had caused the U.F.A. to be broken into three distinct groups, the radical element of the Unity League or United Front, the C.C.F., and the old time U.F.A. as it was before 1921. On the whole, he declared, the Government no longer represented the interests or stood for the

farmers' organizations in the Province. He claimed that the Cabinet was autocratic and rejected the resolutions of the U.F.A. However, one of his major reasons for crossing the floor was that the Premier had not seen fit to supplement his cabinet. No changes had been made in 13 years and, the member contended, it no longer represented the views of the party. He said that the Government had discriminated against the people of Victoria who were totally at variance with the views of the U.F.A., on land policy.

Premier Brownlee: Will the honorable member say whether he has ever raised any objections to the expenditures he objects to now, including the normal school?

Mr. Miskew replied that if such objections had been raised by a back bencher it would have been regarded as a non-confidence move.

He sidestepped another question along the same lines by stating he would reply when the budget came up for consideration.

St. Germain's Explanation

Mr. St. Germain's explanation was extremely lengthy and he went into the history of U.F.A. activities in his own constituency and in connection with his own election, but did not intimate what bearing these had on his decision to cross the floor.

He admitted at the outset that he had no quarrel with any member on the Government side of the house, but in rejoining the Liberal ranks he was following the dictates of his conscience.

He had come to the conclusion that the Government was a class government. It was dominated, ruled and governed by the U.F.A. The Cabinet ministers were the slaves of that body, he said. Only farmers were welcomed as candidates for election.

In spite of the fact that he had moved his seat in the house he would still vote for the Government whenever he thought it necessary.

Mr. St. Germain claimed that the house had been spending far too much time discussing Federal matters over which they had no control, while nothing had been done to relieve the heavy burden of debt oppressing the farming community.

Bogey of Communism

Turning to what he called the burning question of the C.C.F., he declared that the Hon. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio, had given the new movement her blessing. He could only take it that if she spoke as a Minister of the Crown, then the C.C.F. policy must be regarded as the policy of the Government.

"The C.C.F. is a communist party with a communist philosophy," declared Mr. St. Germain. "It has a vote catching policy which nobody can understand. But I will explain it to you. I do not understand it very well myself." (Laughter.)

Under the C.C.F., he stated, if the farmer made a profit it would go to the state and the farmer would become a chattel of the state.

Communists, said he, were fostering revolution throughout the world. He had heard it said that there were two ways in which the C.C.F. would bring about its ideals. One was by way of ballots and the other by way of bullets.

A Voice: Where did you hear that?

Mr. St. Germain: From two or three reputable citizens in my own constituency.

Fred J. White, Labor: Following the

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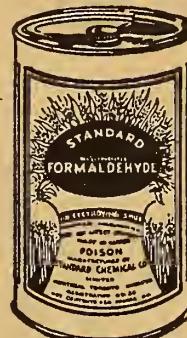
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GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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Forms may be procured from any Provincial Government Office, or from any bank, or direct from the Superintendent of Income Tax, Edmonton.

BEFORE MARCH 31st, 1934

All persons residing, employed, or carrying on business in Alberta, are liable to a tax on income, subject to the exemptions provided for in the Act.

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Further information will be furnished on application to

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Provincial Treasurer

E. M. GUNDERSON,
Supt. of Income Tax.

FREE LITERATURE FOR LOCALS

The following pamphlets will be sent out to Locals at a charge just sufficient to cover postage and wrapping costs.

Hansards. Reprints of the C.C.F. Debate, 1933. Per dozen copies.....15c
Economic Crisis and the C.C.F. Address by Agnes Macphail, M.P.

Per dozen copies.....5c

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA, CALGARY

logic of the speaker are we to understand that he is now describing the Liberal policy as being opposed to social changes?

Continuing Mr. St. Germain declared the Government must declare its stand regarding the C.C.F. At the recent Edmonton U.F.A. Convention there had been a clandestine marriage between the old mother, U.F.A., and the young son, the new C.C.F.

The program next year of the C.C.F. would be the same as that of the U.F.A., he said, because both were led by the same man. He knew other members of the house thought as he did, but they could afford to wait for another year.

The C.C.F., he said, was a dangerous movement and should not be accepted by the Government.

An Awkward Question

Mr. Farthing, Conservative, wanted to know why Mr. St. Germain last year voted with the Government when the opposition sought to obtain a statement as to where the administration stood on this question.

"I was loyal to my party," said Mr.

St. Germain, as the house rocked with merriment.

Mr. St. Germain said he did not think he was called upon to resign because he had changed his allegiance. It was the Government which had changed its policy and should get out. If they had accepted the C.C.F. they should go to the people. He challenged them to do so.

Shaking his hands at the Government benches he said: "You married the U.F.A. and then you married the C.C.F., without getting a divorce."

In conclusion Mr. St. Germain complained strongly because there had been no reorganization of the Cabinet. He couldn't tell why this had not taken place. However, he had taken the course he had because he had been advised to do so by many of his constituents, although he admitted he had not consulted members of the U.F.A., in regard to his move. He did, however, regret that Hon. O. L. McPherson had been retained in the cabinet and said his constituents in St. Albert were of the same opinion.

that now, whenever he made an irresponsible statement, it passed unnoticed.

"I am free to fight evil wherever I see it," declared Mr. McPherson, "whether it be in the Imperial Oil Company, the honorable leader of the Liberal party or elsewhere."

Undoubtedly, he said, Mr. Howson was guilty of going up and down the country giving misinformation, spreading extravagant and meaningless talk and making the statements of an irresponsible man that no longer registered. "And this," he thundered, "is the man who aspires to become leader of a new Government."

Mr. Lymburn entered the fight with some straight from the shoulder blows at Mr. Howson. The charge that the Government had attempted to interfere with the proper course of justice was utterly untrue, the minister declared. If Mr. Howson had anything to support such a malicious charge he should, as a responsible man, take the necessary steps to bring about a thorough inquiry into the matter.

Mr. Howson wanted to know if that was a challenge to make public his facts right away.

Mr. Lymburn: "I invite the honorable member to take such steps as he thinks fit. I am not inviting him to speak now. I am asking him to take the necessary steps before a proper tribunal. If he does I shall welcome any such investigation and be ready to meet it."

Mr. Howson: "All right, we'll do it."

Mr. Lymburn gently chided opposition leaders for their gestures of co-operation. As far as he could make out from their speeches they simply came there for the purpose of criticizing and opposing the Government. He had heard not a single constructive suggestion from the opposition benches, but possibly they should not be blamed for that as their main objective was to get control of the Government of the Province. The Labor group, it may be stated, does not constitute itself an "opposition."

Mr. Lymburn in turn produced a raft of figures and quickly proved that it was costing Alberta less for Government now than it did in the old days of the Liberal regime. He defended the Debt Adjustment legislation of the Government and pointed out that while Mr. Miskew gave that legislation as one of his reasons for quitting the U.F.A., Mr. St. Germain stated that it was a good act and lent it his support.

During the week noteworthy contributions to the debate were made by W. G. Farquharson, U.F.A., Ribstone, Donald Cameron, Lionel C. Gibbs and others. Speaking of the depression, Mr. Farquharson said it was partly caused because "fear begets fear." On the other hand we should not forget that now that we were entering the period of reconstruction that "confidence begets confidence." He strongly defended the Government record.

Chris Pattinson, Labor, Edson, failed to see any real improvement in conditions. Until he saw evidence of a much higher standard of living for the people he would be doubtful about any period of recovery having set in. He could not endorse the policy of paying men only 20 cents a day in relief camps and declared there must be a tremendous improvement all round if the present economic system was to continue. Direct relief, he contended, was wrong economically and morally. Men must be employed at decent wages. Other methods were of no avail in really solving the problem. "You can't purify

Two Divisions Feature Second Week in Assembly

Ministers' Deal With Howson's Campaign of Misinformation—Embarrassing Questions for Bolters

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, March 1.—The second week in the Assembly was noteworthy for the fact that it brought forth two divisions. In both of these the Government was sustained. Both votes were taken on matters of procedure and neither of them had any real significance, but helped to while away the final ten minutes of a couple of sittings. Both were the result of opposition tactics.

The first resulted in a Government majority of 10 and is described elsewhere in this issue. The second gave the administration a lead of 21, with Norman Hindsley, Independent, and the Labor members supporting the Government.

It came when Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, moved that a committee of ways and means be set up to consider the estimates. W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, objected on the ground that the opposition had not been supplied with the quarterly financial statement to which they were entitled within 45 days of the end of each quarter. He contended that in the absence of this statement the house was not in a position to go into the question of supplies for His Majesty.

The Speaker, however, ruled that the motion was not a debatable one. Thereupon, D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, argued that as the Government was in fault in not supplying the statement, they should be courteous enough to the opposition to allow the motion to stand over until the statement was forthcoming.

Again the Speaker pointed out that the motion was not debatable and it was put to the house with the above mentioned result.

Another outstanding feature of the proceedings has been the explanations of P. A. Miskew and Omer St. Germain, the two U.F.A. bolters to the Liberal ranks.

It was for the address of the former that the house chiefly waited because of his failure to notify the Premier of his

intention to quit the U.F.A. group when asked to move the acceptance of the speech from the throne.

When his explanation came it must be admitted that it fell decidedly flat. Delivered as it was in unimpassioned tones and at times haltingly, it sounded decidedly unconvincing to those in the galleries.

On the other hand, Omer St. Germain, whom nobody appeared to treat seriously, at times bordered on the dramatic, running from pathos to exultation. His address was punctuated with many gestures and at times his "logic" was so ridiculous as to be screamingly funny. The result was that the house was kept rocking with laughter during the whole time he was speaking.

Both Hon. Mr. McPherson and Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, have paid their respects to the two Liberal converts and to their new leader.

The Minister of Public Works wanted to know why Mr. Miskew had taken so long to discover the alleged shortcomings of the government. The resolution regarding the land policy was passed two years ago and yet the honorable member for Victoria had waited until that resolution had been reversed before deciding to leave the party.

Mr. McPherson read correspondence to show that Mr. Miskew's contention that the Victoria constituency had been neglected by the Government was not true in substance or in fact.

Similarly, the Minister produced figures to confound the statements of Mr. Howson that the Government had been guilty of colossal waste in public buildings.

Public Used to Howson's Methods

There was no doubt, said Mr. McPherson, that the Liberal leader was guilty of making vague insinuations, as witness his remarks regarding the Imperial Oil Company. However, the public had got used to the methods of Mr. Howson, so

the water in the well by painting the handle of the pump," he said.

An Undesired Invitation

Donald Cameron, U.F.A., Innisfail, told the house that the back benchers on the Government side had no desire to accept the Liberal leader's invitation to cross the floor. They did not want to walk in the "Valley of Humiliation" of the Liberal party or in the Tory "Valley of Dry Bones."

C. Lionel Gibbs, Labor, Edmonton, discussing the Calgary by-election, thought the Liberals and Conservatives combined to defeat the C.C.F. candidate because they recognized the menace of a new philosophy. They were in the last ditch fighting to withstand the onrush of C.C.F. ideas which were battering at their citadel.

He paid his respects to the Calgary press by stating that it was only when he went to the southern city that he appreciated the fairness of the Edmonton newspapers. He roundly scored the high financiers who preached "cutting to the bone" while they continued to increase their own tremendous salaries.

H. Bossenberry, Liberal, thought we had too much legislation and suggested scrapping all our laws and reverting to the tables of stone on which the 10 commandments were written.

Isadore Goresky, U.F.A., Smoky Lake, defended the Government and poked fun at the deserters for the length of time it had taken them to reach the conclusion that the Government wasn't what they said it should be.

Norman Hindsley, Independent, admitted that in Federal politics he was still a Conservative. The present Provincial Government, in his opinion, was a class government and he would always oppose dictatorship by any one economic group. He wanted the date of the motor license year to be altered to March 15th and threw out suggestions to the Government to overcome any difficulties in this respect.

George E. Cruickshank, Rocky Mountain, Independent, endorsed the need for legislation to bring about fair price boards and condemned unfair trading by chain and other stores. He also put in a plea for the coal mining industry which was in a precarious condition and asked for the setting up of a department of Mines and Industries.

Dr. W. A. Atkinson, Conservative, urged the inauguration of a thorough scheme to care for the health of all unemployed. H. H. Dakin, Liberal, outlined the needs of the returned men and in this was supported by Mr. Gibbs. Col. F. C. Jamieson, Conservative and Gordon Walker, U.F.A., were agreed on a reduction in wheat acreage by passing the quota system back to the individual farmer.

Contributions for the Needy Mothers' Fund

Contributions to the Needy Mothers' Fund have been received from U.F.W.A. Locals as follows: \$2.00, Scapa and Bobtail. \$1.00, Nanton, Roseleaf, Grand Meadow, Lawnhill, Three Hills, Olds, Waterglen, Springdale, Horse Hills, Lougheed, Whetsel, Lethbridge Central, Travers, Dalemead, Gleichen, Waskatenau, Fort Saskatchewan, Iron Creek, Arbor Park, Berrywater, Stavely, Lealholme, Baintree, Rosyth, High River, Warden, East Kleskun, Westlock, Stettler, Badger Lake, Union, Lavoy, Willow Springs, Craigmyle, Tolland. The total contribution received to date is \$39.00.

Central Dairy Pool Has Good Surplus

Financial statements issued by N. A. Larsen, manager of Central Alberta Dairy Pool, show physical assets to the value of approximately \$70,000. During the past nine years cash dividends were paid to members to a total of over \$128,000. Various reserves bring the total credits to its members, for the nine year period, up to more than \$250,000. On last year's business the Pool is now mailing to its members 1 1/2 cents per pound butter fat in cash dividends, and a similar amount in Participation Equity Reserve; these reserves have been issued from year to year and are gradually being redeemed. The surplus on last year's operations, before depreciation reserves were deducted, was over \$49,800.

NEW JUNIOR LOCALS

Following a strong appeal from the president of the U.F.A. Local, J. Lorenson, to a gathering of young people, Lindbergh Junior Local was organized with 13 charter members. Henry Lorenson, Gerald Stults and Dorothy Lorenson are the officers.

Fairgrove Juniors were organized by Mrs. A. G. Andrews, who is supervisor; the president is Robert Smith and the secretary Doreen Andrews.

Bruce Gilbert and Lila M. Card are the officers of Great Bend Junior Local, organized by Robert Hicks, who was made supervisor. This Local has 34 paid-up members.

Rattlesnake Springs Junior Local, at their organization meeting, called by C. M. Metz, elected as officers Oliver Ulmer and Francis Ulmer. Mr. Metz is supervisor.

Sangudo Junior Local, organized in January, with 17 paid-up members, elected Walter Murby president and Joe Kastelic secretary.

Reorganization of Brant Juniors was carried out, Vera Bertrand being chosen president and Margaret Auld secretary. J. H. Rhodes is supervisor.

MYRNAM BUYERS CHANGED

On the recommendation of E. B. Ramsay, chief of the Board of Grain Commissioners, grain buyers for local elevator companies doing business at Myrnam have been changed, the companies concerned having concurred in Mr. Ramsay's recommendation. Mr. Ramsay said the situation was the direct outcome of overgrading and the efforts of the companies to re-establish their grading to the basis of standards. "The farmers have without doubt lost all confidence in the buyers in that district," he said. "It is the result of this conclusion of the board that has led us to ask you to change the buyers and start off in the Myrnam market with a new deal all round," he advised the companies.

Recently a mass meeting of farmers at Lac Bellevue passed a resolution which they forwarded to The U.F.A., asking us to announce its contents. It was to the effect that the meeting was solidly behind the Myrnam farmers.

READING



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The U.F.A. Philosophy and the Challenge of World Conditions

By Creation of C.C.F., the Principles of the Organized Farmers of Alberta Become a National Policy for Canada—Application of These Principles Vital to Solution of World Problems, States William Irvine, M.P., in Address to Convention

"The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, of which this Convention is a unit, is the logical extension and embodiment of U.F.A. principles. The U.F.A. is still master in its own particular sphere. The C.C.F. does not desire nor will it attempt to dominate the U.F.A., neither will the U.F.A. dominate the C.C.F.; but in taking the co-operative step into the Federation our organization extended its influence almost immediately in a manner and to an extent which it would have been impossible to do otherwise. By that move the principles of the U.F.A. have become a national policy. Does it not thrill you to know that the principles which for over a quarter of a century you have so slowly and patiently labored to establish, are now being accepted by masses of our people throughout the whole nation? that from University professors to the humblest unemployed youth the program which you have helped to formulate has become the only hope of an otherwise hopeless people? It is in this way that the U.F.A. will make its next contribution to Canadian history. Our immediate task in the great struggle ahead is obviously to perfect our organization—the instrument of our emancipation."

In these words, and in other passages of rousing eloquence uttered in the course of an address of more than an hour's duration on "The U.F.A. Philosophy and the Challenge of World Conditions," William Irvine, M.P., at the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, appealed to the farm people of this Province to devote themselves to an unprecedented effort to build up their organization in all its branches during the coming year. The address was perhaps the most powerful which Mr. Irvine has ever delivered on the great issues of national and international policy. It was heard by an audience which filled the auditorium and galleries in the McDougall United Church—the largest in the city—an audience which listened with wrapt and concentrated attention. That it carried conviction was made abundantly clear by the applause which greeted the speaker at many points throughout the address and at its conclusion.

Chairman's Tribute

Mr. Irvine was introduced by the chairman of the evening, E. J. Garland, M.P., "a man who has more than a quarter of a century of effort behind him, whose courageous adherence to principle has made him not only a national but an international figure, who, not content with being a propagandist for the organized Farmer and Labor movement, has added to his work voluntarily the interpretation of that movement in several pamphlets and notable works. As these works are both independent and thoughtful," Mr. Garland added, "they have not made him any money." Above all, declared the chairman, Mr. Irvine was "the most brilliant propagandist we have in Canada for the C.C.F. movement."

Assuring his audience that in being invited to address the U.F.A. Convention he was "much more highly honored than if he had been recommended by the Prime Minister for knighthood"—an allusion to Mr. Bennett's re-introduction

of titles which was quickly apprehended by the audience—Mr. Irvine said: "This is the sort of honor that I want. Those who cannot get the honors they want must content themselves with whatever honors they can get."

The period embracing the life of the organization, said the speaker, had been eventful to an extraordinary degree, in that it had witnessed the phenomenal development of a new country contemporaneously with the rapid decay of an old era—the era of capitalism. If some of our people believed that the bridge to be built from the old to a new era was no larger than a culvert, "our leaders knew that it was otherwise. They had had long range vision. His audience, said Mr. Irvine, would join with him in paying tribute to that vision, and "that grasp of social engineering possessed by our leaders who have led this movement for twenty-five years. Men like Bower, Speakman, Tregillus, Wood and Gardiner, managed to do that which never before had been possible; namely, to keep a Farmers' movement alive, and not only to keep it alive, but to make it grow in power and influence. The last mentioned of these leaders, laboring under ill-health and with duplicated duties while the problems to be contended with were growing more complicated and puzzling than ever, has perhaps had the most difficult task of all."

The U.F.A. of 1934 had a more encouraging task than that of the founders of the movement, since it was working on the last span of the bridge, and it was reasonably safe to say that the next twenty-five years would see us pioneering a new age on the other side of the historic gap, or swept to disaster in its Stygian current. Our only safeguard against the ghastly alternative was the diligence, stability and speed of our work.

Alluding to the teaching of H. W. Wood, Mr. Irvine recalled historic words in which the veteran who had for so many years led the Association, had expounded the philosophy of historical processes, and

quoted words from Dr. Wood's former addresses—"Co-operation is the true and only practical law of human relationship;" "Democracy to be efficient must be organized and educated"—which had formed the Magna Charta of the movement.

Envisaging the world scene in this time of great and rapid change, the speaker showed that the key to the futility of all conferences held for the ostensible object of bringing about more satisfactory world conditions, was to be found in the fact that "money has usurped the place of deity in this planet's affairs in spite of two thousand years of Christian teaching." Man's capacity to produce the commodities essential to human well-being was equalled only by his capacity to suffer for lack of them. One nation blindly sought to sell its surplus of goods at a profit to other, regardless of the fact that these others nations also had a surplus of the same sort of goods. Capitalism had no knowledge of how to employ its ever increasing army of the workless except to set them to work murdering each other.

Ship Loaded and We the Passengers

Mr. Irvine briefly noted the present danger points in world affairs. If there were no other means of escape, we might welcome the wrecking of the old system as providing an opportunity; but he believed there were other means. "What would that wreck mean? Do not forget that the old ship, although a derelict and drifting to the shoals, is loaded, and we are the passengers. There is the utmost danger both to cargo and passengers. Would it not be preferable to take the prospective wreck in tow, to moore it to Port Intelligence, disembark the passengers, and unload the cargo? Then we might put the old boat in the museum of time as noted for having carried more real knowledge and stupidity in one cargo than any other craft known to man. It is all very well to rock the boat, just because it is the capitalist boat; but we are in it."

Menace of Fascism

Mr. Irvine called attention to the danger of Fascism, which is capitalist dictatorship, an insanity which had taken possession of Italy and Germany, and was taking root in other countries, while its seeds had been planted in Canada. Fascist promises were attractive. It did not openly oppose democracy in this country, but once it obtained the reins of power, it would drive roughshod, as in other countries, over every human liberty. We should beware of the magic of the shirt, "especially if bought and paid for by someone else." There were "white shirts, black shirts, brown shirts, and all of them set against people with no shirts at all. If present conditions continue much longer and farmers and

labor men are to have a C.C.F. uniform, they will, I fear, have to adopt the Gandhi style. If, however, all those who are in danger of having no shirts at all stand together, they have nothing to fear from shirts of any color."

Another danger was that of war, which under capitalism, Mr. Irvine showed, is inevitable—to be averted only by changing the economic system.

There were great forces on our side, among the most important the urge towards life which philosophers had called the will to live. The past two centuries had given us great mechanical devices, which we had applied in production but not to the social purposes of consumption. "The C.C.F." said the speaker, "believes that the time has come to take these devices from their pigeon-holes."

A Hopeful Sign

There was another hopeful sign in the evidence that ethical and religious forces might be enlisted on the side of the masses in the coming struggle. The United Church of Canada, at its Toronto Conference, was outspoken in this regard, while properly not associating itself with a political movement. The great financial powers in Canada, recognizing the danger to their own monopoly, had imported a group of reactionaries who had borrowed the name of one of the oldest and greatest of British universities, much to the chagrin of that honored institution. The message of this group was individualistic in the extreme. "If a man has dealt unfairly with his neighbor or his community, if he has stolen water power or a railway system or grabbed a bank,—just wait until that individual becomes converted, then he may give them back, or he may just expiate his guilt by giving a cheque to these apostles of individualism." This movement referred to was devised and financed by the rich with a view to counteracting the effects of the awakening social conscience of the more courageous of the churches.

On Whose Altar?

From a newspaper article which had just come into his possession, Mr. Irvine quoted a statement which Hon. Ian Mackenzie was reported to have made, that "the C.C.F. denied God." "Now," said the speaker, "is the Liberal party religious? Is the Tory party religious? I should like to know on the altar of which god was Beauharnois blessed. I want to say that the present social order, administered by the Conservative and Liberal parties, cannot be defended on the basis of Christian ethics; and I put my challenge here, to any man to disprove that the principles of Christian ethics are embodied in legislative and economic form in the program of the C.C.F." (Applause).

Mr. Irvine showed that the Labor Party in Britain in 1931 and the German workers' movements more recently, had been "wrecked on the rock of spineless compromises and unscientific gradualism." There was some measure of truth in gradualism, but dangerous error too, as in the gradualism of MacKenzie King. We must act definitely and specifically. If the C.C.F. came to power and failed so to act it would deserve the anathema of history which would surely follow.

The C.C.F. movement, the speaker pointed out, was the logical outcome of the U.F.A. philosophy. Without the C.C.F. or some such movement, the U.F.A. could never reach its most desired objectives, nor indeed could any of the other units of the Federation, acting

separately. Each of the groups had found after years of experience that its economic difficulties arise from inherent weaknesses and injustices of the capitalistic system, and there was no difficulty in all groups working together for the replacement of the present economic system by a social order from which the domination of one class by another shall be eliminated. We had sufficient natural resources, plant and equipment and technical skill to enable us to produce abundance of food, clothing and shelter for all our people. "Our policy is to distribute the goods produced, to satisfy the needs of the people."

Mr. Irvine dealt somewhat extensively with the basis of C.C.F. action, rooted in scientific method, stressing its practicality, as contrasted with the method of Mr. Bennett who in a loud voice proclaimed that he would "blast" his way into the markets of the world, and the method of Mr. King, who suggested that by fawning diplomacy he could "sneak his way into the markets of the world."

A Constructive and Human Ideal

Canada had had a temporary purpose for four years—1914-1918,—when, even though the purpose was inhuman and destructive, our people were made happier in the very joy of conscious and united effort, despite the sorrow for our dead. "Just think what we could do with a human and constructive purpose! That is precisely what the C.C.F. offers. We are told by those whose feet are in the troughs of a capitalistic surplus, that Canadians cannot respond to an ideal as high as that. I shall leave Canadians to deal with that insult as they see fit."

The C.C.F. proposed to reorganize the social order in Canada, within the framework of the constitution, and without violence. Mr. King had stated that if the C.C.F. sought to carry its policy into effect constitutionally, it would mean civil war. If he and his lieutenants, or his masters the capitalists, were intent on starting a civil war to frustrate the will of the people, the responsibility would be upon their heads.

The U.F.A. was holding one sector in the long lines of advance. "If we fail, all units co-operating with us will fail. Let us be sure that neither Grits, Tories nor Fascists shall break through where we are. Our immediate economic objective will be to abolish debt, abolish unemployment, and to do what can be done on a co-operative basis to abolish war."

In regard to the immediate program Mr. Irvine offered three slogans: "IT MUST BE DONE!"; "IT CAN BE DONE!"; "WE WILL DO IT!" and concluded by suggesting that every Local of the U.F.A., especially during the next two years, should devote itself to the study of HOW TO DO what the C.C.F. proposes.

"Economic Nationalism" is the title of Maurice Colbourne's new book which is described by the publishers as a development of "Unemployment or War," published in 1928, now out of print. Mr. Colbourne himself refers to "Unemployment or War" as the "American equivalent" of "Economic Nationalism." Copies of the latter are being ordered from England, and will shortly be available at The U.F.A. office at \$1.25 each.

o

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Miskey Speaks

By CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

Peter Miskew, member for Victoria, after accepting an invitation to move the adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne and preparing material for this speech, changed his mind and decided to join the Liberal party. Subsequently Omer St. Germain, member for St. Albert, joined Mr. Miskew on the Liberal side of the Legislature. A report on the explanations given by these members on the floor of the Assembly will be found on page 30.—Editor.

Certain sections of the daily press for some time had been suggesting that a bombshell was to be exploded before long that would raze the treasury benches in the Alberta Legislature fore and aft, stem and stern, moat to turret, or what have you? Dark whisperings, muffled footsteps, sinister suggestions hovered beneath the dome, until the hair stood up and the knees faltered under the oppressive atmosphere. What could this dread thing be, when would it happen, what direction would it come from? oh tell us please, and end this dread suspense! Now and again the whisperer would breathe: "You wait 'till Miskey speaks"; or "Germaine 'll fix 'em" would sort of still the fever. But enough of that, for lo! Miskey has spoken! The bomb was a bubble.

Yes, beloved. The bomb was only a rehash of what has appeared, what doth now appear, and what will yet appear in good Liberal propaganda papers. It has been countered and re-countered times without number. But let Rudolph Hennig speak.

The member for Clover Bar modestly

affirmed that there was too much talk, altogether too much! and too little said. It was like Tennyson's brook, etc., etc., and the only reason he had to take part was because as a resident of Victoria riding for twenty years before Mr. Miskew arrived in it, and further having been sitting member for Victoria prior to the change in constituencies, knowing the territory and the people, he could not let the remarks of the member for Victoria go unchallenged.

Mr. Miskew claimed that Victoria had been discriminated against in road work, in relief and other grants, and so forth. Mr. Hennig had made it a point for years to study the expenditures on that riding, and to watch the amounts contributed to the administration from the riding. And he could assure the Assembly that the grants and assistance reaching the people were on an absolutely fair basis.

To be precise, all school districts in the better off communities had received the same treatment as similar communities throughout the Province. Poorer districts had been assisted to the same measure as other poor districts in the Province through the equalization grants. They had been getting back in grants and services every cent to which they were entitled.

Mr. Hennig was aware, from his knowledge of the people, that all they wanted was fair treatment. He did not believe they were asking for more than they were justly entitled to, or for more than received by other ridings. Mr. Miskew's statement about road work, highways or relief work having been denied to Victoria were without foundation in

fact." In 1928 a main highway, now gravelled, had been built through the wider part of the riding. Public works reports showed that grants to municipal districts were made on the same fair basis as those of other districts.

Mr. Miskew had said that the Government had failed to give relief work on highways on the famous three way policy. "I know," said Mr. Hennig, "through my connection with it and from information since, that this Government was at all times ready to go into that project on a fifty-fifty basis. In 1931 they signified willingness to go on a secondary highway project on the relief basis then prevailing, one third of the cost to be met by Federal grant, one third by the Province and the remaining third by the municipalities affected. This project fell through because of lack of agreement between the four municipal districts."

Mr. Miskew had stated he crossed the floor because the Government paid more attention to the criticisms of the Liberal opposition than it did to its own back-benchers. This was the old gag about it being the squeaking wheel always getting the grease. It might for a time, Mr. Hennig slyly hinted, amid laughter; but if the squeaking wheel got more than it was justly entitled to, there would soon be an outcry from other wheels. In any case, be it said, the squeaky wheel burned itself out first, so let it go at that:

Regarding organization, Mr. Hennig sympathised with the Liberal opposition, because of the assertion that there were now no U.F.A. Locals in Victoria. They would find that out in time. But if U.F.A. Locals lapsed during Mr. Miskew's tenure of office, what did the future hold in that riding for Liberal organization?

NUFF SAID.

Notices of Motion by U.F.A. Members of Assembly

EDMONTON, March 1st.—Among the notices of motion of particular interest to members of the U.F.A., standing on the order paper of the Legislature are:

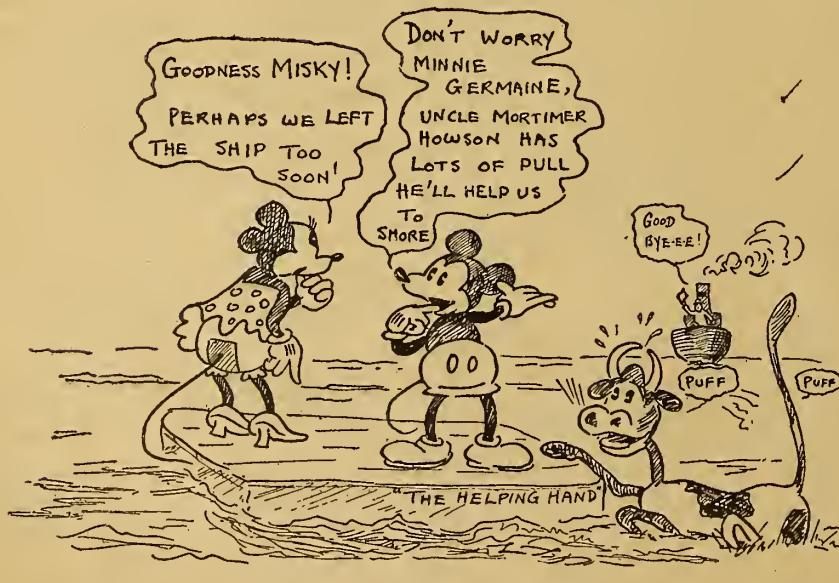
A motion by Mr. Goresky, seconded by Mr. Carson, asking that the Government include the building of a highway following the Canadian National Railway to Smoky Lake and St. Paul as one of the relief projects under consideration in any scheme of relief work program.

A motion by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Andrews, asking the House to state that moving pictures which feature gunplay, murder, rapine, robbery and kindred subjects should be prohibited in Alberta because of their pernicious influence on the minds of the young.

A motion by Mr. Forster, seconded by Mr. Proudfoot, asking that the Legislature recommend to the Dominion Government the carrying out of what is known as the William Pearce Stock Watering Scheme as a relief measure, so that water may be made available for stock watering and small individual irrigation enterprises in a large territory in the eastern part of the Province north of the Red Deer.

A motion by Mr. Shields, seconded by Mr. Stringam, that the committee on Railways, Telephones and Irrigation be called to inquire into the condition of the various irrigation projects in the Province, and the ability of the settlers on the various projects to pay the rates, charges and taxes now levied against the land in the district, and to recommend to the House any measures deemed necessary to improve development thereof.

MISKY THE MOUSE.



By courtesy of the Alberta Labor News

Sent Six Delegates

Balzac U.F.A. Local, the largest in the Province in 1933, sent six delegates to the Annual Convention, and at the annual meeting with the U.F.W.A. Local, following an excellent supper, they presented their reports. Mrs. Robinson, U.F.W.A. delegate, said although she had formerly been very hazy about the C.C.F. she came back convinced that the Federation provided the best means for solving our problems. Bert Church gave synopses of addresses by Premier Brownlee and Dr. Alexander; T. I. Black and Gordon Huggard dealt with resolutions; Jos. Baldwin with brilliant wit referred to some of the lighter as well as some of the more serious sides of the Convention; O. Rosenberger gave the highlights of William Irvine's address; Bert Woods, who drove all the delegates to Edmonton in his big car, made a general survey. A tribute was paid to the work of George E. Church, for many years Secretary of the Local, and now a member of the Central Executive; Mr. Church in a brief speech referred to criticism of the U.F.A. as a healthy sign. Balzac U.F.A. Local already has a membership of over 60 for 1934.

D. M. Gilbert and A. C. Boorse were re-elected president and secretary of Great Bend U.F.A. Local, with H. O. Boorse as vice-president. Financial statements showed total receipts for 1933 of \$467.

Radio Talks

Under the auspices of the Calgary C.C.F. Educational Committee, five-minute radio talks will be given every evening during March, except Saturdays and Sundays, as follows: on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, over CFCN, at 6:30; on Thursdays and Fridays, over CFAC, at 6:20.

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FOR SALE—MCCORMICK DEERING, 15-30 Tractor, early model, new transmission. Has been used for field and belt work, good for many more years of service. For full particulars apply to Secretary, U.F.A., Local No. 328, Makepeace, Alberta.

SELL OR EXCHANGE—THREE FURROW Disk Plow, excellent condition; exchange for feed, reliable pony or poultry. Blair McPherson, Cayley, Box 74, Alberta.

WEEDERS—SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDERS, 8 ft. \$51.00, 10 ft. \$54.00, 12 ft. \$56.00. The only weeder with the steel points, easier penetration, lighter draft, steel points can be re-sharpened and will fit any round rod weeder. High Carbon Steel Rods, 12 ft. \$3.00 1019-10th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

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FOR SALE—BALED TIMOTHY AND WESTERN Rye Hay. Write for prices. L. C. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alberta.

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GOVERNMENT GRADED ALFALFA HAY, immediate shipment, Brooks Farmers' Cooperative Ass'n, Ltd., Brooks, Alberta. Ref.: Royal Bank of Canada, Brooks.

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FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Grasshopper Campaign, 1934

Careful survey during the fall of 1933 indicated a widespread infestation of grasshoppers in Southern Alberta for 1934. The area affected extends from the United States border north to the Consort line of the C.P.R. and west from the Saskatchewan border to the Macleod-Calgary line of the C.P.R. and the Calgary-Three Hills-Mirror line of the C.N.R.

MEETINGS OF FARMERS

will be held in the near future to discuss control measures for the coming spring season. Farmers in the areas described are urged to watch for posters and keep in touch with their municipal organization or with Department of Agriculture field men or with the Department at Edmonton, for information and advice.

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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MISCELLANEOUS

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(Continued on next page)

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

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ROUEN DUCKS, B AND C BRANDED, MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Mrs. Helen W. Furlong, Westburn Farm, Millet, Alta.

BABY CHICKS, 300 EGG STRAINS, WHITE Leghorns, March \$9.00, April \$8.00; Barred Rocks, March \$10.00, April \$9.00 per 100. Free price list. Winter Egg Poultry Farm Hatchery, Lethbridge.

WE NEED A STEADY SUPPLY OF FRESH eggs to supply our market all through the year. Prices quoted on application. Fair treatment guaranteed. Campbell & Griffin Limited, 348-11th Ave., West, Calgary, Alberta. Successors to Windsor's Produce.

BABY CHICK PRICES PER HUNDRED FOR March, April: Leghorns \$10.00; Rocks \$11.00; Reds, Buffs, Wyandottes \$12.00. Custom hatching. Order now for prompt delivery. Delouse with our nicotine sulphate: 1 lb. \$1.60; 8 ozs. 95c; 4 ozs. 65c; 2 ozs. 45c. Postpaid. Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Pringle, Managing owners. Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary.

PUREBRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, Martin strain, \$1.50 each, 4 for \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Cummings, Brightview (Waskiwin), Alberta

LOVELY BANTAMS FROM \$3.00 A PAIR. T. W. Gordon, 12132-82nd St., Edmonton.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofield, Alta.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING Eggs, seventy-five cents for 15. Mrs. Thomas Howes, Millet, Alta.

USE CALCIUM CARBONATE GRIT. Substitute for Oyster Shell. Half the price. All stores.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW.

You can be of assistance to us by placing your order well in advance of the time you want the chicks, as we can then regulate our sets accordingly. We are now setting, and will fill all orders as received. Our earnest desire is to give you service, and with your co-operation and our new Mammoth incubators, we can do it.

WRITE NOW FOR OUR NEW 1934 POULTRY BOOKLET, OR WE WILL SEND ONE ON RECEIPT OF YOUR ORDER.

1934 Prices, per 100	April	May	June
Barred Rocks.....	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
White Leghorns.....	8.00	7.00	6.00
White Wyandottes.....	10.00	9.00	8.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	10.00	9.00	8.00
Buff Orpingtons.....	10.00	9.00	8.00

GERM-ZONE in the first drink cleanses the intestinal canal which is important in checking diarrhoea or other possible ailments. 6 oz., 40c. Large 12 oz. bottle, 75c. Postpaid.

THE HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES
CALGARY, EDMONTON, WINNIPEG, REGINA,
VANCOUVER, SASKATOON

**THE JAMES FOX
QUALITY HATCHERY**

1334-9th Avenue East — Calgary

*Order March Chicks Now
for Real Profits later*

FIRST HATCH, MARCH 15th

Telephone E5335

Chicks from
BLOOD TESTED APPROVED
FLOCKS ONLY
No others sold

The Lethbridge Northern Poultry Co-op. Hatchery offer the HIGHEST quality DISEASE-FREE Chicks. Catalogue on request.

March, April Leghorns, \$10.00 per 100.
March, April B. P. Rocks, \$11.00 per 100.
Custom Hatching \$2.50 per tray (approx. 116 eggs).

Turkeys and Ducks, 5c each.

LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN POULTRY CO-OP. HATCHERY
1217 2nd Ave. S. Phone 3016

BABY CHICKS
FROM BLOODED TESTED FLOCKS
Rush your orders for Baby Chicks now.
Mar. Apr. May June
White Leghorns, Each ... 8c 7c 6c 4c
Barred Rocks, Each ... 9c 8c 7c 5c
Buff and R.I. Reds, Each 10c 9c 8c 6c

KILLAM DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.
Killam Alberta

SIGHT SPECIALISTS

A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY MCLEAN. Sight Specialists, 224-8th Avenue West, Calgary.

TIRES

975/20—NEW GOODYEAR BUS BALLOON \$75.00; 900/20—Good used Bus Balloon, \$25.00; 32 x 6—Good used HD tire, \$15.00. We trade Consumers Tire Co., 1308-1st St. W., Calgary M3075

TOBACCO

CHOICE LEAF TOBACCO; 5 POUND PACK age Burley with pipe and flavoring; or 3 pound package leaf and manufactured tobacco (8 different samples) for \$1.00, postpaid. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ontario

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO, 5 LBS. \$1.00: 15 lbs., \$2.35. Postpaid. Jas. Horvath, Amherstburg, Ont.

FREE—REAL BRIAR PIPE WITH SAMPLE package 5 lbs. leaf tobacco \$1, or 13 lbs. with pipe and lighter \$2, or 100 lbs. Quesnel 3 lbs. \$1, or 7 lbs. \$2. Agents wanted. Address: G. Dubois, 18 Henderson, Ottawa.

MORE VALUE FOR YOUR DOLLAR. 1 LB. Western Sun Virginia Fine or Coarse Cut, \$1.00; 1 lb. Havana Mixture (pipe), 70c; 1/2 lb. Best Polish Tobacco, 90c; 3 1/2 lbs. Petit Havanne or Petit Rouge (leaf), \$1.25; 3 1/2 lbs. Perfum D'Italie or Quesnel (leaf), \$1.35; 5 lbs. Old Burley (leaf), \$1.00, or 15 lbs. \$2.40. Postpaid. The British Tobacco Co., 334 20th St. W., Saskatoon

TURKEYS

PRIZE WINNING BRANDED BRONZE TURKEYS. Stock from best Alberta breeders, at reasonable prices. Davey Doane, Vulcan, Alberta

LARGE PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Toms, \$3.50; Hens, \$2.50. P. J. Stuhlitz, Rainier, Alberta.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE B GRADE Turkey Toms, weight 27 lbs., from imported Tom. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTERFIELDS and chairs, also draping windows is our business. Write our decorating department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10628 Jasper Ave., Edmonton. Opposite Corona Hotel.

WATCH REPAIRS

CO-OPERATE, DO AS OTHERS DO. SEND me your watch work, charges reasonable, and work guaranteed to satisfy you. Mailing box on request. King, Watchmaker, Dalemead, Alberta. Member of Pool and U. F. A. "His work is satisfactory and charges reasonable," A. L. Smart, Manager, Royal Bank, Langdon, Alberta.

THE DOMINION BANK

Sixty-third Annual Statement

The Sixty-third Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1934, at which the following statement of the affairs of the Bank as on December 30th, 1933, was presented:

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid up.....	\$ 7,000,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	7,000,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	435,343 85
Dividend No. 205, payable 2nd January, 1934.....	175,000 00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	573 58
	<u>7,610,917 43</u>
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders.....	\$ 14,610,917 43
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	6,261,243 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$18,104,156 78
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	77,467,474 19
Advances under the Finance Act.....	95,571,630 97
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	1,500,000 00
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	570,677 78
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	709,725 30
	<u>286,708 42</u>
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	104,899,985 47
	<u>1,661,643 16</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin, current.....	\$ 629,896 90
Dominion Government Notes.....	7,623,723 72
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	400,000 00
Notes of other Banks.....	628,655 00
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	69,355 30
Cheques on other Banks.....	5,218,198 84
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,857,034 87
	<u>\$16,426,864 63</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	<u>25,618,827 43</u>
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public	
Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	5,635,605 95
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	2,506,055 09
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, De-	
bentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value	
to cover.....	7,107,790 94
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	
on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient	
marketable value to cover.....	958,004 32
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	304,550 00
	<u>\$ 58,557,698 36</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after	
making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$54,091,417 46
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of	
interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	290,991 63
Non Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	391,143 64
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	5,930,000 00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	75,641 02
Mortgages on Real Estate sold.....	21,732 12
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	152,278 67
	<u>60,953,204 54</u>
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	1,661,643 16
	<u>\$121,172,546 06</u>

C. A. BOGERT, *President.*

DUDLEY DAWSON, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We report to the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank:-

That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at December 30th, 1933, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A., of Glendinning, Gray & Roberts.

Toronto, January 16th, 1934.

